TY OF LOS ANGELL

J. MICHAEL CAREY City Clerk

FRANK T. MARTINEZ
Executive Officer

When making inquiries relative to this matter refer to File No.

03-1860 & 03-2644



Office of the
CITY CLERK
Council and Public Services
Room 395, City Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Council File Information - (213) 978-1043
General Information - (213) 978-1133
Fax: (213) 978-1040

HELEN GINSBURG
Chief, Council and Public Services Division

PLACE IN FILES

JAII 0 6 7004

December 19, 2003

All City Departments

RE: AUDIT OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION AND A FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE AUDIT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

At the meeting of the Council held <u>DECEMBER 17, 2003</u>, the following action was taken:

Attached report adopted	X
Attached motion (-) adopted	
Attached resolution adopted	
Mayor approved	
FORTHWITH	
Mayor concurred	
To the Mayor FORTHWITH	
Findings adopted	
Motion adopted to approve committee report recommendation(s)	
Motion adopted to approve communication recommendation(s)	

1. Michael Carey

City Clerk kw

steno\031860

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File No. 03-1860 & 03-2644

21

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Your INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND GENERAL SERVICES

and

AUDITS AND GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY COMMITTEES

report as follows:

Public Comments Yes No XX

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND GENERAL SERVICES AND AUDITS AND GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY COMMITTEES REPORT relative to an audit of the Asset Management Division and a financial and compliance audit of the Department of General Services (GSD).

Recommendations for Council action:

- NOTE and FILE the Controller report, dated August 20, 2003, the GSD report, dated December 2, 2003, relative to the audit of the GSD, Asset Management Division and Controller report on the financial and compliance audit of GSD sale of surplus properties, dated December 4, 2003, inasmuch as the report was submitted for information only.
- 2. INSTRUCT the GSD and REQUEST the Controller, with the assistance of the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA) and City Administrative Officer (CAO), to report on the establishment of a strategic policy for the Los Angeles Mall marketing operations and the development of a strategic plan for the disposal of surplus property within 60 days to the Information Technology and General Services (ITGS) and Audits and Governmental Efficiency (AGE) Committees.
- 3. INSTRUCT the GSD and REQUEST the Controller, with the assistance of the CLA and CAO, to review and report on the consolidation of the asset management functions for all City departments; the expertise available in the various City departments; and the advantages and disadvantages of consolidating the asset management functions of all City departments into one department within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees.

- 4. INSTRUCT the GSD and REQUEST the Controller, with the assistance of the CLA and CAO, to report on streamlining the surplus property disposal process and the strategic management of surplus properties, as well as the practices and policies of other cities within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees.
- 5. INSTRUCT the GSD and REQUEST the Controller, with the assistance of the CLA and CAO, to report on the nonprofit and historic core policy; the location of nonprofit leases, the expiration dates of the leases; recommendations for improving the historic core; the current City policy leasing or purchasing of property in the broader sense with the Community Redevelopment Agency (Agency) within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees.
- 6. INSTRUCT the GSD to identify all City surplus property and ensure the database accuracy of the list of surplus property candidates and report on the status of the database within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees.
- 7. INSTRUCT the GSD, in light of the State of California Government Code Sections 54220 et. seq. listing the state's priorities for using surplus property in priority order, to establish and report on the City's priorities for using or otherwise allocating surplus City property for productive uses within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees.
- 8. INSTRUCT the GSD to develop and report on a public information campaign for advertising the availability of surplus City parcels in a manner that generates the most interest and solicits the greatest number of proposals for consideration, as well as, targets non-profit and community-based groups within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees.
- 9. INSTRUCT the GSD, with the assistance of the CLA, to report on the option of using long-term leases rather than the sale of City property for the disposal of surplus property and whether this process has been done by other municipalities within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees.
- 10. INSTRUCT the GSD, with the assistance of the CLA, to report on the potential for joint use and/or mixed use of public and private partnership for City properties, including the use of air rights within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees.
- 11. INSTRUCT the GSD, with the assistance of the CLA, to report on the option of using private sector, real estate expertise in the determination of actions impacting surplus City properties, include the advantages and disadvantages, within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees.

<u>Fiscal Impact Statement</u>: None submitted by the Controller. Neither the CLA nor the CAO has completed a financial analysis of this report.

Summary:

On December 9, 2003, the ITGS and AGE Committee considered the Controller report dated August 20, 2003, the GSD report, dated December 2, 2003, and Controller report, dated December 4, 2003. The ITGS and AGE Committees Noted and Filed the reports and instructed the GSD, and the Controller, with the assistance of the CLA and CAO, to prepare the following: report on the establishment of a strategic policy for the Los Angeles Mall marketing operations and the development of a strategic plan for the disposal of surplus property; to review and report on the consolidation of the asset management functions for all City departments: the expertise available in the various City departments; and the advantages and disadvantages of consolidating the asset management functions of all City departments into one department; to report on streamlining the surplus property disposal process and the strategic management of surplus properties, as well as the practices and policies of other cities; and to report on the nonprofit and historic core policy; the location of nonprofit leases, the expiration dates of the leases; recommendations for improving the historic core; the current City policy leasing or purchasing of property in the broader sense with the Agency within 60 days to the ITGS and AGE Committees. In addition, the ITGS and AGE Committees instructed the GSD to identify all City surplus property and ensure the database accuracy of the list of surplus property candidates and report on the status of the database; in light of the State of California Government Code Sections 54220 et. seq. listing the state's priorities for using surplus property in priority order, to establish and report on the City's priorities for using or otherwise allocating surplus City property for productive uses; to develop and report on a public information campaign for advertising the availability of surplus City parcels in a manner that generates the most interest and solicits the greatest number of proposals for consideration, as well as, targets non-profit and community-based groups; with the assistance of the CLA, to report on the option of using long-term leases rather than the sale of City property for the disposal of surplus property and whether this process has been done by other municipalities, and with the assistance of the CLA, to report on the potential for joint use and/or mixed use of public and private partnership for City properties, with the assistance of the CLA, to report on the option of using private sector, real estate expertise in the determination of actions impacting surplus City properties, include the advantages and disadvantages.

Two persons submitted speaker cards and participated in the public hearing on this matter. The Chair asked the CLA to consider the testimony of the speakers when preparing reports on this matter. The Controller, the General Manager, GSD, and other representatives of the Controller, GSD and ITA, as well as, representatives of KH Consulting, which provided a report to the Controller's Office regarding asset management, provided testimony on this matter. The Controller reported that the City lacks one main central and complete database for surplus property. In addition, the consultants will continue to assist in the development of a strategic policy for the City's asset management. The Controller is planning a round table discussion on the City's asset management policy with real estate experts in January 2004.

The GSD reported that the surplus property management program began in 1996. The properties were listed under the aperture system with approximately 2,400 properties. The GSD has hired ESRI to develop the database and ArcView website. The biggest challenge has been getting information from the proprietary departments. This matter is now forwarded to the Council for its consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND GENERAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Respectfully submitted,

AUDITS AND GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE

ITGS Comt Vote

WEISS

YES

PARKS

YES

GARCETTI ABSENT

AGE

GREUEL

YES

WEISS

YES

HAHN

ABSENT

KPI.
ADOPTED

DEC 1 7 2003

LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL

MCP 12/11/03 #031860etal.wpd

COUNCIL VOTE

Dec 17, 2003 1:07:10 PM, #11

ITEM NO. (21)

Voting on Item(s): 21

Roll Call

CARDENAS Absent GARCETTI Yes GREUEL Yes HAHN Yes LABONGE Yes LUDLOW Yes MISCIKOWSKI Yes PARKS Yes PERRY Absent Absent REYES SMITH Yes VILLARAIGOSA Yes WEISS Yes ZINE Yes *PADILLA Yes Present: 12, Yes: 12 No: 0

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND GENERAL SERVICES COMMITTEE SUGGESTED NOTIFICATION OF COUNCIL ACTION

Council File No. 03-1860 +03-264

□ Council Member(s)
Interested Department
□ Mayor (with/without file)
□ Chief Legislative Analyst
□ City Administrative Officer
□ Controller
□ City Clerk
□ City Clerk, Records Management Div
□ Treasurer
□ City Attorney (with blue sheet / without blue sheet)
□ General Services Department
□ Information Technology Agency (ITA)
□ Personnel Department
□ Board of ITA Commissioners
□ Petitioner/Communicant
d

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER ARD

Date 12 9 03	Cour	ncil File No., A	genda Item, or Case No.
I wish to speak before the	55 artment, Committee or Council		
Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak Name: KEN KAHAN			() For proposal () Against proposal () General comments
Business or Organization Affiliation: CALI FORN Address: 1000 Sounda Monuca	LA LANDMARK	 A	90020
Business phone: 3/0-23/-880 Representing:	SELF S	tate	Zip
CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:			
Client Name:		Pho	one #:
Client Address: Street	City S	itate	Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER ARD

Date 12/9/03		Council File No.	, Agenda Item, or Case No.
I wish to speak before the			ssd audit
Nan	e of City Agency, Department, Comn	nittee or Council	•
Do you wish to provide general public	•	proposal on the agenda	? () For proposal () Against proposal
Name: LEN RUSHFI	e L D		General comments
Business or Organization Affiliation:	RLR ADVISORS	LLC	
Address: 4727 WILS	HIRE BLUP LA	State	90010
Business phone: $(3/6)474-8$			
CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:			
Client Name:		P	Phone #:
Client Address:Street	City	State	Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

HIT Received in Court 13/9/03

BRIEFING NOTES FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 2003 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & GENERAL SERVICES COMMITTEE and the AUDITS & GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE

Items #1 through #3 deal with the sale of surplus City real property.

The City has approximately 2,000 parcels of land that GSD characterizes as potentially surplus property. Many of these parcels are not useable for development due to their size or irregular shape. Others are still being reviewed to determine if they should, in fact, be declared as surplus.

In July 2003, the Mayor vetoed a GSD recommendation to sell certain parcels at auction, citing a need to develop a comprehensive approach to the sale or use of City real property assets. The City Controller also released a comprehensive audit of GSD's Asset Management Division in August 2003. That audit contained 14 recommendations for improving the performance and management of City real property assets, including:

- development of a coherent policy and strategic asset management plan for the City's real estate portfolio
- creation of a separate "planning section" in GSD to handle strategic planning and reporting.
- review and consideration of the Historic Core policy.
- development of a citywide database on surplus properties, including properties owned by the proprietary departments.
- explore charging departments for asset management services.
- expand the policy on leasing to non-profits.
- establish metrics and other performance measurements.
- improve supervision of Leasing Information System payments.
- analyze lease vs. buy options for city space.

GSD reports that it is implementing all 14 of the City Controller's Audit recommendations.

CLA RECOMMENDATION:

To proceed in a coordinated manner, the following issues need to be addressed:

- 1. <u>Identify the universe</u>: GSD's database of surplus property candidates must be cleaned up. GSD should remove from that database properties that are obviously not surplus, and identify those properties that should be sold immediately because they are not useable for development.
 - What will be GSD's process and timeline for completing this "cleanup" of the data? What departments will be involved
- 2. <u>Streamline the process:</u> GSD and the Controller have documented the current state and local processes for disposing of surplus real estate. Now, how can those be streamlined?

- Report to the Committee with recommendations on implementing the Mayor's "Own a Piece of LA" effort to sell irregularly shaped parcels and other strips of unusuable land.
- Report with recommendations on the state process, including any proposals for sponsoring state legislation to change that process.
- Review the LA Administrative and Municipal Codes and report with recommendations for removing or consolidating redundant processes.
- Report on the feasibility of using Internet auctions for selling surplus City property.
- 3. <u>Establish Priorities:</u> State law (Gov't Code sections 54220 et. seq.) sets out the state's priorities for using surplus property in the following priority order: (1) low-and moderate-income housing (2) park and recreational purposes or open-space purposes (3) the State Resources Agency (4) school facilities construction or use by a school district for open-space purposes (5) enterprise zone purposes. What are the City's priorities for using or otherwise allocating surplus City property for productive uses?
 - Report with a prioritized list of categories to guide the use of surplus City property in the future.
- 4. <u>Improve Communication:</u> A proper public information campaign will be needed to advertise the availability of surplus City parcels in a manner that generates the most interest and solicits the greatest number of proposals for consideration. This effort should also target non-profits and community based groups, and use the resources available through Neighborhood Councils.
 - Report with recommendations for widely advertising available surplus property to both private sector and public sector groups, as well as non-profits and community-based organizations.
- 5. Note & File both Controller's Audits (August 20, 2003 and November 7, 2003) Hold in Committee Motion (Ludlow-Reyes) in Committee pending report back from GSD.

Item #4 is a Motion (Weiss-Miscikowski) requesting that LA World Airports (LAWA) report to the ITGS Committee on existing WiFi technology at LAX and their plans for broadening that coverage throughout the airport.

No written reports have been filed on this item.

It is our understanding that Boingo Wireless has installed limited WiFi access in Terminal 7, but no other providers are currently in place. Industry representatives from SBC have indicated their willingness to install these systems in LAX at no cost to LAWA and under a revenue sharing agreement, but have received no response from Airport management.

TY OF LOS ANGELF

JON KINK MUKRI GENERAL MANAGER



DEPARTMENT OF,
GENERAL SERVICES
ROOM 701
CITY HALL SOUTH
111 EAST FIRST STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
(213) 485-5801
FAX NO. (213) 620-9149

December 2, 2003

Honorable Wendy Greuel Chair, Audits & Governmental Efficiency Committee Room 395, City Hall

Attention: Ilene Shapiro, Legislative Assistant

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

COTY CLERK

CHY CLERK

CHY CLERK



Submitted for the Audits and Government Efficiency Committee review is the report submitted to the City Controller's Office in response to the KH Consulting Group's Performance Audit of the Asset Management Division, General Services Department, City of Los Angeles. Also submitted is the response to the Financial Compliance Audit of the Department of General Services Lease Expenditures. AMD has begun implementing or resolving all of the recommendations in both audits. AMD has also submitted budget requests (see attachment) for additional resources based on the audit's findings. The following responses are an overview of our strategy for implementing the recommendations:

KH CONSULTING GROUP'S PERFORMANCE

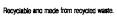
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. AMD should develop option papers that address financial, operational and policy implications for the Municipal Facilities Committee (MFC), Mayoral and City Council consideration that facilitate coherent, planned decisions.

On August 7, 2003, the Policy and Strategic Planning Group had the first of several meetings to develop an asset management plan for the real estate portfolio of the City of Los Angeles. The Policy and Strategic Planning Group consists of experts from Trammell Crow Company, Urban Partners, Gensler and Associates, Studley Realty, Mayor's Office, CLA, and CAO. The Group is developing a plan that includes specific policy and procedural recommendations on lease versus purchase, historic core policy, data management, non-profit policy, charge back plan and a five

AUDITS & GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY

DEC 5 - 2003



to twenty year vision for the City of Los Angeles' real estate portfolio. The Policy and Strategic Planning Group will complete its initial findings by the January 2004 and report back to the Municipal Facilities Committee.

In addition, AMD has requested in Fiscal Year 2004-2005 Proposed Budget a Senior Management Analyst II and Senior Management Analyst I to staff the new Planning Section. The new Planning Section will work directly with management from GSD, the CAO, the CLA, City Council, Mayor, and others to begin implementing the auditors' recommendations.

2. AMD should prepare annual and quarterly reports of the status of real property management for submission to the MFC.

AMD will prepare quarterly and annual reports on the status of real property management for submission to the MFC. The quarterly reports will be submitted March, June, September and December of 2004. The first annual report will be submitted to MFC January 2004.

3. When proposing purchases of property, AMD should prepare a complete assessment of financial and non-financial impacts, and indicate how the purchase fits into the strategic direction.

AMD presently does prepare a complete assessment of financial and non-financial impacts on all purchases of property acquisitions. Property acquisitions are then made pursuant to the strategic direction from the MFC, ITGS, City Council and Mayor.

4. AMD should set up a separate unit to handle planning and reporting functions.

The new Planning Section of AMD was established in September. A task force consisting of CAO, Mayor Office, CLA and private sector real estate professionals was assembled in August to discuss the framework and mission of the new section. From those discussions, a budget request was developed for fiscal year 2004-2005 to address the needed staffing.

5. AMD should revise its mission statement and website to more accurately portray the breadth of its functions, and to reflect its appropriate role in framing issues, reporting on City performance on overall asset management, and managing real estate transaction for the City.

The mission statement is being revised with the assistance of the Policy and Strategic Planning Group. An updated mission statement will be sent to MFC in January 2004 for approval. Once the mission statement is approved by MFC the website will be updated to more accurately portray the functions of AMD.

6. AMD should advocate that the Historic Core Policy and similar initiatives are supplemented with the economic redevelopment initiatives to bring about lasting economic improvements.

AMD and CLA are working together on a major real estate transaction that will have a significant impact on the Historic Core, the City's real estate involvement in the Historic Core and the City's policy concerning the Historic Core. If the acquisition of 1149 South Broadway is approved it will redefine the redevelopment opportunities in the Historic Core for the next twenty years.

COLLABORATIVE RELATIONS WITH PROPRIETARY DEPARTMENTS FOR DATABASE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

7. AMD should continue to work with other GSD units and the Proprietary departments to establish a citywide database of properties.

A Task Force comprised of representatives from the Mayor's Offices, the Chair of Information, Technology, and General Services (ITGS) Committee, the Chair of Audits and Governmental Efficiency (AGE) Committee and AMD was formed to resolve several issues involving surplus properties and the real property database. The Task Force is recommending that the Mayor and City Council direct that the proprietary departments submit to AMD in electronic form all of its improved and unimproved property database lists in 30-days.

As soon as all the information is compiled from the proprietary departments, Bureau of Engineering and AMD are prepared to download information to the citywide GIS database, which already has all the Council-controlled department information.

WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT, PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS, AND PERFORMANCE

8. AMD should consider charging for services performed for client departments, piloting the approach in such areas as surplus property sales, moves and changes, and leasing properties.

AMD is researching this new procedure and will work with appropriate departments to determine the feasibility of this approach.

9. AMD should seek broader transaction authority in conjunction with a redesign of its processes, starting with surplus property.

A Special Task Force (see #7) is reviewing this recommendation and where appropriate specific ordinance changes will be sent to Mayor and City Council for approval by January 2004.

10. AMD should develop additional outcome-based, and process time measurements to improve workload management and staff productivity.

The LA STAT program is being used to accomplish this recommendation. AMD has already submitted its management and productivity measurements to LA STAT staff.

11.AMD should solicit customer opinions of their major activities, and establish improvement targets as part of their measurement system.

AMD will conduct an annual survey in July 2004 to solicit customer opinions. The results of these surveys will be published by October 2004.

LEASES TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

12.AMD should propose an extension of the reach of the policy regarding leasing to non-profit organizations to cover all non-profit tenants in the City.

AMD will propose an extension of the reach of the policy regarding leases to non-profit organizations to cover all non-profit tenants in the City at the February MFC meeting.

13.AMD should prepare an estimate of the value of all properties leased or released to non-profit organizations, and solicit direction from MFC about which City department is responsible for assuring that the value of services received by the City offsets the value of the property.

CAO, CDD and CAD are responsible for assuring that the value of services received by the City from non-profits offsets the value of the property. AMD will also have Class "C" estimates for all its properties by February 2004.

DATABASE MANAGEMENT

14.AMD supervisory staff should monitor security of LIS by designing and reviewing a chronological report or log of all changes to the system that affect payments to landlords.

AMD presently has a monitoring system. Each month lease payments are monitored and approved by an AMD Property Manager. To approve any lease payment, the Property Manager reviews the payment log (which is maintained by AMD's accounting clerk) against the Lease Information System (LIS) (which is maintained by the AMD Real Estate Officers). Any discrepancies between the two systems for lease payments, the Deputy Director of Asset Management must approve CAM charges, CPI payments, utility payments and parking charges before a payment is issued.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER'S FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE AUDIT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES LEASE EXPENDITURES

1. Conduct a survey of possible alternate locations for the parking lot that would meet the parking needs of the Asphalt I operations and negotiate a lease for another location.

AMD is evaluating the possibility of either leasing another parking lot or purchasing the existing lot if Sempra Energy cleans up any possible contamination. Sempra Energy, the owner has shown interest in selling the property. Public Works Engineering Environmental Division has been requested to test the site to determine the extent of any contamination.

2. Conduct feasibility studies on leases that have been on-going for the last ten years, to determine if it would be more advantageous for the City to purchase suitable properties.

AMD is presently doing studies on all of its on-going long-term leases to determine if it would be more advantageous for the City to purchase.

If you have any questions, please contact Reginald Byron Jones-Sawyer, Sr., Director of Asset Management at (213) 847-5918.

on Kirk Mukri General Manager

ATTACHMENT

BUDGET REQUESTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004-2005

The City Controller contracted with KH Consulting Group to conduct a performance audit of the Asset Management Division (AMD). The August 2003 report identified areas for improvement in the City's management of its real property assets. Key recommendations of the audit include the following areas:

- (1) Strategic approach to asset management
- (2) Workload management, process improvements and performance
- (3) Collaborative relations with proprietary departments for database development and management
- (4) Database management of lease information
- (5) Leases to non-profit organizations

The objective in meeting these recommendations for AMD to take the lead and become a catalyst in moving the City toward a strategically coherent approach to property management with the backing of the MFC, Mayor, and City Council. The audit suggests an initial focus on City Real Property Portfolio Composition, Mall Marketing and Operations, and a strategy for Surplus Property disposal.

To accomplish these objectives within the focus as stated above, the Department of General Services (GSD) must create new sections or augment existing ones within the AMD structure, as follows:

PLANNING SECTION

The audit finds that the AMD is reactive, dealing with individual situations and requests as they arise without considering the context within an overall plan or strategy. Because the City lacks a coherent policy or direction, AMD's actions do not maximize the City's real estate holdings. The audit recommends AMD take the lead and become a catalyst in moving the City toward a strategically coherent approach to property management. The authors of the audit rate this recommendation as "necessary" ("should be implemented no later than six months") and of "high" priority, having "potential to significantly affect value of portfolio or efficiency of staff."

The Department of General Services' (GSD) AMD concurs with this finding and recommends the creation of a Planning Section within the AMD. The goal of this unit is to:

1. Develop "option papers addressing financial, operational and policy implications for MFC, Mayoral and City Council consideration that facilitate coherent, planned decisions," per the audit's recommendations. Three initial areas of focus

suggested are City Real Property Portfolio Composition, Mall Marketing and Operations, and a strategy for Surplus Property disposal.

- 2. Generate consensus with the MFC, Mayor and City Council "on the overall strategies or policy directions," using them "as guidance for planning and prioritizing its work."
- 3. Revise AMD's Mission Statement and website to more accurately portray its functions:
- 4. Prepare annual and quarterly reports to the MFC on the status of real property management;
- 5. Seek broader transactional authority in conjunction with a redesign of its processes;
- 6. Develop additional outcome-based and process time measurements to improve workload management and staff productivity; and
- 7. Solicit customer opinions of AMD's major activities, establish improvement targets as part of the measurement system, and coordinate AMD's LA STAT Project.

Creation of the Planning Section will require the addition of the following staff:

- 1 Senior Management Analyst II
- 1 Senior Management Analyst I

The Senior Management Analyst II (SMA II) will work directly with management from AMD, GSD, the CAO, the CLA, appropriate Council members Mayoral staff, and others to begin implementing the auditors' recommendations. The Planning Section's Senior Management Analyst I (SMA I) will work directly with the SMA II to:

- Draft policies and implement approved procedural changes
- Measure productivity improvements (LA STAT)
- Solicit customer opinions
- Prepare reports for MFC and others

FACILITIES SUPPORT SECTION

GSD manages and maintains numerous City-owned and leased facilities. In 1996, GSD instituted a Facility Manager Pilot Program. The Facility Manager coordinates building maintenance needs and repairs, resolves issues pertaining to equipment and physical facilities, and acts as the Department liaison to building occupants who include City Departments and agencies. Because of the success of the pilot program, GSD recommends extending it to other areas of the City.

Creation of the Facilities Support Section will require the addition of the following staff: 2 – Senior Management Analyst I

The new SMA II over the Planning Section will also supervise two new SMA I positions who will act as Facilities Managers for the Valley and Civic Center areas of the City, along with the existing Facility Manager for the Southern portion of the City. In keeping with the goal of maximizing its real property assets, Facilities Managers will be proactive in the maintenance of City facilities, saving the City from costly repairs in the long-term due to neglect. Buildings include newly designated Neighborhood City Halls and potential meeting sites for Neighborhood Councils.

Regular visits to their buildings will assure that Facilities Managers know about the movement of City staff and can react quickly to avoid long-term vacancies in City space, thus maximizing City assets. Being out in the field, Facilities Managers are also able to provide updated data regarding use and changes of use of buildings directly to the database staff of AMD.

The audit applauds the City's new non-profit lease policy for new non-profit tenants and recommends its extension to existing non-profit tenant leases. Facility Managers would easily be able to monitor compliance with these various non-profit leases because of their fieldwork, and could work with existing non-profit lease tenants to comply with the policy as well.

• North District Facility Manager

GSD has numerous facilities in the North District, including the West Valley Constituent Services Center, the new Marvin Braude Constituent Service Center, Van Nuys City Hall, and 125 other office facilities. The Facility Manager will be responsible for receiving, tracking, and monitoring requests for building maintenance repairs within the North District until completion. This position will ensure that workload is prioritized and completed by the Building Maintenance Division on a timely basis, as well as work with building occupants (City departments and agencies) to resolve issues pertaining to equipment and physical facilities.

Civic Center District Facility Manager

The Civic Center is comprised of four highly visible City-owned buildings: City Hall, City Hall East, City Hall South and Parker Center. These buildings have thousands of visitors each year. Yet there is no dedicated facility manager to oversee these and other buildings located within the Civic Center District to assure that these buildings look great and are safe for the public and City employees who work here.

A dedicated Civic Center Facilities Manager will be the central contact who can facilitate the necessary repairs and ensure their timely completion to avoid potential

safety problems that could result in lawsuits if not resolved quickly. The added benefit is the continual enjoyment of the public of these historic structures.

SURPLUS PROPERTY SECTION

The audit charges AMD with developing a plan for the disposal of surplus property. To accomplish this, AMD will require the addition of the following positions:

- 1 Real Estate Officer II
- 1 Real Estate Officer I

These positions will be responsible for identifying and processing surplus property sales to achieve the Department's goal of generating at least \$6,000,000-\$7,000,000 in sales per year (vs. the current goal of \$5,000,000 per year). This increase will more than cover the costs of these two positions. Responsibilities include identifying property, performing Class C appraisals to determine value, obtaining the appropriate City department sign-offs, preparing the required public notifications, obtaining City Council approval, processing sales documents and assisting at public auctions.

This Section will also be responsible for maintaining the Surplus Property database which includes identifying surplus property, obtaining maps and photos of the property, determining the value, and inputting the data into the Aperture System. In addition, the position will also be responsible for updating data to reflect new entries, such as information on sold properties or current property utilization. An accurate vacant property database is required to respond to the Mayor's goal of developing pocket parks and green space Citywide.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SECTION

The KH audit calls for "collaborative relations with proprietary departments for database development and management." The Portfolio Management Section currently only collects information about non-proprietary City-owned or leased property. To combine proprietary and non-proprietary databases will require the addition of the following staff:

- 1 Senior Systems Analyst II
- 1 Management Analyst II
- 1 Senior Clerk Typist
- 1 Architectural Drafting Tech

Senior Systems Analyst II

According to the KH audit, "the City has multiple databases for managing its assets – some within AMD and others within each of the three proprietary departments." AMD's property databases include Aperture, which has over 730 records, and separately the Building Book, used in monitoring of utility payments and for maintenance records.

The audit continues, "AMD should continue to work with other GSD units and the Proprietary departments to establish a citywide database of properties so that routine reports can be easily produced and analyzed." The advantages are many: "Identifying contiguous surplus properties and the availability of vacant space adjacent to leased space can result in reduced costs or improved opportunities to generate revenues." Proprietary departments might have space that a City department could use but the information is not readily available.

The audit concludes that AMD's database is well organized and easy to use, and should therefore be the model for a combined citywide database. It would be the responsibility of the Senior Systems Analyst II to develop a coordinated drive to the creation of such a citywide database. Given that these various databases use different, non-compatible systems, it would require the computer knowledge at this level to create a workable plan for a unified database.

Management Analyst II and Senior Clerk Typist

In addition to the 2003 KH audit, another audit specific to the Department's information database, the Asset Management System (AMS), was conducted in 2000. A Management Analyst II and a Senior Clerk Typist are required in order to maintain the existing database and implement the auditor's recommendations. The objective would be to expand access to the information in the database, establish a User Group, include assets of the proprietary departments and formalize the process for obtaining data from user departments. Ideally, this database would be merged with Aperture, the Surplus Property database, and the proprietary databases as discussed above.

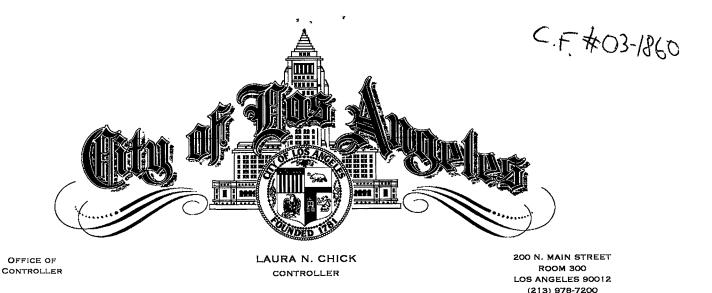
The Management Analyst II position will be responsible for the collection, analysis and organization of all information regarding department occupancy. The annual survey of departmental staffing levels at each facility in the database is extremely time consuming and complex. This position will also undertake a multi-year field investigation program to verify the information at each site. This process would be augmented by the creation of the Facilities Support Section, whose field staff could collect and verify such information.

The Management Analyst II will also assist the Senior Systems Analyst II is researching and preparing status and other reports as necessary on the progress of the integration of the various City databases into one.

The Senior Clerk Typist position will be responsible for the input of data such as head count, leasing information, landlord information and annual operating costs. The position will also be responsible for scheduling meetings, circulating correspondence to the User Group, and updating manuals and instructions for using the system.

Architectural Drafting Technician

As databases become integrated, more and more information within the system will need to be incorporated into the "master" database. Digitalization and manipulation of the data will be essential for the database to be accessible and easily usable. Much of the data currently in Aperture and in AMS is in CADD format. The Architectural Drafting Technician has the skills to manipulate this data, standardizing the formats used, into a workable system.



August 20, 2003

(SEIU) ***

The Honorable James K. Hahn
The Honorable Members of the City Council
City Hall
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

OTTY CLERK CHOE

OTTY CLERK
BY

OTTY CLERK
BY

DEPUTY

Dear Mayor Hahn and Members of the City Council:

The City of Los Angeles owns millions of square feet of buildings, hundreds of parcels of vacant land, and a downtown shopping mall--totaling billions of dollars. This audit of the Department of General Services' Asset Management Division asks the question: "How is the City overseeing its real property which it owns on behalf of the public?" The answer is, "...by the seat of its pants." This is not because of the lack of dedicated and experienced staff within the City, but because of a longstanding lack of vision and mandate in managing these valuable assets.

Many problems arise from this lack of a clear and comprehensive asset management vision. Los Angeles has been reactive, moving from transaction to transaction, often relying on month-to- month leases that are continued over long periods of time. This exposes the City to increased costs.

In addition, my audit revealed that there is no central database with an accurate record of all the City's real estate assets. Without such a database:

- How do we know what our office space needs really are...now and in future years?
- Do we already have parcels that could be used for pocket parks or for other uses that meet community needs?

AUDITS & GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY

AUG 2 1 2003

• How can we effectively consolidate properties for economic development projects or conduct land swaps that benefit the public?

The City owns many parcels of surplus land; unfortunately, it sells less than a dozen parcels per year. We have no sense of what exactly is owned by the all City Departments, including the Harbor, Airport, and Water and Power Departments. We have neither citywide policies or plans to promote the highest and best uses for these "surplus" properties.

One valuable commercial asset which is in the core of our civic center is the Los Angeles Mall. Unfortunately, there is also a lack of a strategic plan for the Mall that should focus on maximizing revenues, improving customer satisfaction, and assuring convenient public access to City offices.

It is vital that we get an accurate picture of the City's vast real estate portfolio, so that we can put these assets fully to work for the benefit of the public. I am confident, with the right direction from City leadership, the dedicated individuals in our Asset Management Division will be successful in realizing these goals.

Sincerely,

LAURA N. CHICK

aura M. Chick

City Controller



CONTROLLER

August 20, 2003

CONTROLLER

200 N. MAIN STREET ROOM 1200 LOS ANGELES 90012 (213) 485-5066

Mr. Jon Kirk Mukri, General Manager Department of General Services Room 701, City Hall South Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Mr. Mukri:

Enclosed is a report on the Performance Audit of the Asset Management Division of the Department of General Services as prepared by KH Consulting Group.

A draft of this report was provided to your office on July 28, 2003. On August 4, 2003, an exit conference was held and the findings and recommendations in the report were discussed with you and your representatives.

Please review the final report and advise the Controller's Office within 30 days of the date of this report on actions taken to implement the recommendations. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Vicky Ancajas, Chief Auditor, at (213) 978-7381.

Sincerely,

LAURA N. CHICK, City Controller

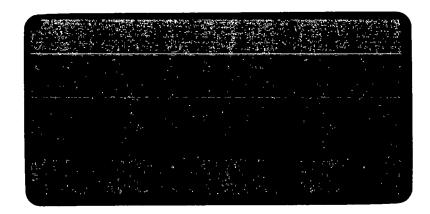
Marcus Allen
Chief Deputy Controller

Enclosure

Mr. Jon Kirk Mukri August 20, 2003 Page 2 of 2

cc: Honorable James K. Hahn, Mayor
Honorable Members of the City Council
Honorable Rockard J. Delgadillo, City Attorney
Timothy B. McOsker, Chief of Staff, Office of the Mayor
Brian Williams, Deputy Mayor
William T. Fujioka, City Administrative Officer
Ronald F. Deaton, Chief Legislative Analyst
Antoinette Christovale, Director of Finance
J. Michael Carey, City Clerk
Independent City Auditors







KH

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PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION, GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

AUGUST 14, 2003



August 14, 2003

Ms. Laura Chick Los Angeles City Controller 200 N. Main Street Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: Performance Audit of the Asset Management Division (AMD) in the General Services Department (GSD) of the City of Los Angeles

Dear Ms. Chick:

Attached is the final report for the Performance Audit of the Asset Management Division (AMD) in the General Services Department of the City of Los Angeles.

The KH Consulting Group team and I have enjoyed working with your Office. We especially appreciated the willing cooperation and support of your staff during this project. We also would like to acknowledge AMD staff, who were helpful in providing materials and information about the City's management of its real property assets.

We look forward to working with the Office of the Controller again in the future.

Sincerely,

Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough, Ph.D.

President

Enclosure.

GAKH:dkc



PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION, GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

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I – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF
THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION,
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION, GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

I - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In March 2003, the City Controller contracted with KH Consulting Group (KH) to audit the performance of the Asset Management Division (AMD) in the General Services Department (GSD) of the City of Los Angeles. KH used a comprehensive asset management model to identify potential areas for improvement in the City's management of its real property assets.

The processes managed by AMD are highly visible, attract the attention of elected officials, require multiple levels of approval, and involve powerful interests in the City. Furthermore, under the Charter, the City Council is responsible for real property decision-making. With the exception of the Non-profit Lease Policy, AMD has only inserted itself effectively into the policy-making process when individual transactions are proposed. The Asset Management Division is staffed with knowledgeable real estate professionals who conscientiously attempt to maintain and process real property leases and real estate assets. Their efforts do not assure that the City's portfolio of real estate assets is managed effectively. AMD does not:

☐ collect or coordinate the collection of data associated with the City's entire real estate portfolio,
☐ actively and effectively analyze real estate transactions considering alternative scenario unless directed by policy makers, or
propose a policy or strategic framework for deciding major real property management
issues.
Because of this, the City is limited in its ability to effectively develop strategies and policies to
manage its real property assets. Rather, the City moves from transaction to transaction with
limited consistency.

KH recommends that AMD become a catalyst in changing that approach, moving toward a strategically coherent approach to property management, and simplifying the transactions and the process for their review. AMD should revise its mission to reflect a focus on strategy/policy development, and to add a responsibility for reporting on key asset management issues. Specifically, the key recommendations cluster around 5 areas of required focus.

STRATEGIC APPROACH TO ASSET MANAGEMENT

AMD should develop option papers that address financial, operational and policy implications for the Municipal Facilities Committee (MFC) ¹ , Mayoral and City Council consideration that facilitate coherent, planned decisions. These papers should address, as a start, overall City Real Property Portfolio Composition, Mall Marketing and Operations, and a strategy for Surplus Property disposal. AMD should work with the MFC, the Mayor and the City Council to generate consensus on the overall strategies or policy directions, and use them as guidance for planning and prioritizing its work. (Recommendation 1)
AMD should prepare annual and quarterly reports of the status of real property management for submission to the MFC. (Recommendation 6)
When proposing purchases of property, AMD should prepare a complete assessment of financial and non-financial impacts, and indicate how the purchase fits into the strategic direction. To implement the strategy, AMD should have the ability to retain professional consultants paid directly by the City to perform the necessary analysis. (Recommendation 2)
AMD should set up a separate unit to handle planning and reporting functions. (Recommendation 8)
AMD should revise its mission statement and website to more accurately portray the breadth of its functions, and to reflect its appropriate role in framing issues, reporting on City performance on overall asset management, and managing real estate transactions for the City. (Recommendation 5)
AMD should advocate that the Historic Core Policy and similar initiatives are supplemented with the economic redevelopment initiatives to bring about lasting economic improvements. (Recommendation 14)

COLLABORATIVE RELATIONS WITH PROPRIETARY DEPARTMENTS FOR DATABASE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

AMD is only responsible for transactions related to Council-controlled properties. To facilitate Citywide consideration of issues, GSD and AMD are working with the proprietary departments to establish a consistent database on all real property in the City. KH supports these efforts and believes that AMD's database management systems can provide a valuable model:

¹ MFC members are the Chief Deputy Mayor, Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA), and City Administrative Officer (CAO).

Ц	AMD should continue to work with other GSD units and the Proprietary departments to establish a Citywide database of properties. (Recommendation 10)
Workl	oad Management, Process Improvements, and Performance
AMD s	nore effective in managing the workload associated with real estate transactions, should implement mechanisms to encourage line departments to prioritize services ed of AMD, and streamline the processes associated with property transactions. cally:
	AMD should consider charging for services performed for client departments, piloting the approach in such areas as surplus property sales, moves and changes, and leasing properties. (Recommendation 7)
	AMD should seek broader transaction authority in conjunction with a redesign of its processes, starting with surplus property. (Recommendation 9)
in a	e ways that AMD measures its performance are of limited use in managing workload, assigning staff, and in identifying targets for process improvements. Furthermore, tomer satisfaction with facilities needs improvement. Therefore:
	AMD should develop additional outcome-based, and process time measurements to improve workload management and staff productivity. (Recommendation 12)
	AMD should solicit customer opinions of their major activities, and establish improvement targets as part of their measurement system. (Recommendation 13)
LEASES	TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS
rents.	ificant part of the City's real estate portfolio is leased to non-profit entities at nominal AMD's management policy, developed for new non-profit leases, would have an ant benefit to the City if extended; therefore:
	AMD should propose an extension of the reach of the policy regarding leasing to non-profit organizations to cover all non-profit tenants in the City. (Recommendation 3)
	AMD should prepare an estimate of the value of all properties leased or re-leased to non-profit organizations, and solicit direction from MFC about which City department is responsible for assuring that the value of services received by the City offsets the value of the property. (Recommendation 4)
rformano	Audit Asset Management Division Page 3 August 14 2003

DATABASE MANAGEMENT

Finally, to increase control over the Lease Information System payments:

AMD supervisory staff should monitor security of LIS by designing and reviewing a chronological report or log of all changes to the system that affect payments to landlords. (Recommendation 11)

KH

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II - INTRODUCTION

- A. Performance Audit Objectives and Scope
- B. Methodology

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF
THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION,
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

II - INTRODUCTION

In March 2003, the City Controller of the City of Los Angeles asked KH Consulting Group (KH) to undertake a performance audit of the Asset Management Division (AMD) of the General Services Department (GSD) of the City of Los Angeles. KH assembled a team including subject matter experts from The JCM Group to conduct the performance audit. KH has performed this audit in conformance with the requirements outlined in the Yellow Book (U.S. General Accounting Office's Government Auditing Standards, 1994 Revision).

A - PERFORMANCE AUDIT OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

Specific performance audit objectives defined by the City Controller at the outset of the project

were	to:
	Evaluate the efficiency, effectiveness, and controls of the Division in achieving its mission and accomplishing its goals in managing the City's real properties.
	Evaluate whether leasing activities of the Division resulted in maximizing lease revenues within public policy guidelines.
	Determine if long-term leases entered into by City offices/departments are reasonable, including an evaluation of whether it is cost-effective for the City to purchase the

- ☐ Evaluate whether the Division effectively analyzes space utilization needs of the City's workforce, such as reconfiguring existing/available spaces versus leasing additional office spaces.
- Assess the effectiveness of GSD's role in connection with the Municipal Facilities Committee (MFC).

KH developed more than 24 specific questions to address those objectives. Appendix A lists the objectives and questions initially defined.

B - METHODOLOGY

In completing this study, KH accomplished the following tasks:

properties instead of entering into long-term leases.

Reviewed more than 53 documents, including leasing procedures, budget documents,
performance measurements, and others; Appendix B lists the documents KH reviewed

Interviewed all senior AMD staff and others in City government; Appendix C lists the interviews conducted.
Conducted a focus group of other AMD staff members.
Surveyed AMD staff to determine what activities they performed and how they allocated their time (staff hours) across functions.
Developed flow charts of five key AMD processes. Appendix E presents the flow charts.
Visited selected City facilities.
Conducted a survey of AMD's customers (i.e., City departments), which was sent to 58 staff in 21 City departments.
Assessed 7 leases negotiated by AMD.
Benchmarked asset management functions of several other large and medium-sized cities to identify potential best practices that might be applied to the functions

KH did not conduct a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of AMD in monitoring lease terms, or in assuring the accuracy of data in its databases.



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III – ASSET MANAGEMENT MODELS AND BEST PRACTICES

- A. Presentation of an Approach for Asset Management of Real Property
- B. Benchmarking Best Practices

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION, GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

III - ASSET MANAGEMENT MODELS AND BEST PRACTICES

This chapter presents an approach for asset management of real property and describes the asset management functions at three U.S. cities in details. It serves as a backdrop for KH's assessment of AMD.

It is important to note that AMD is *not* responsible for all the functions required of an effective asset management approach within the City as described in the following model. Exhibit 3 in Section IV is a schematic that depicts the responsibilities of AMD, GSD, and eleven other entities associated with the functions described below. Nevertheless, KH considers the following approach to be a constructive description of the advantages of a more complete approach.

A – PRESENTATION OF AN APPROACH FOR ASSET MANAGEMENT OF REAL PROPERTY

Viewing properties as assets to be managed, as contrasted with expenses to be minimized, is an industry best practice. While this approach is more prevalent in the private sector, public and non-profit organizations have been applying the principles to their advantage in recent years.

Operational needs and efficiencies must always be foremost in the minds of property managers. Within operational parameters, properties can be managed to minimize costs, meet fiscal and policy guidelines, and maximize revenues.

PLANNING

In an ideal setting, property needs are projected with varying degrees of specificity, for short-, intermediate-, and long-term periods. Analysis is conducted to:

Develop guidelines relating to legislative or executive policy initiatives
Prioritize property needs
Schedule moves and changes to minimize costs and operational disruptions
Determine the best mix of leased and owned properties
Identify the need to acquire or dispose of owned property
Assess the revenue generating possibilities of owned properties
Budget for major maintenance programs.

Acquisition/Disposition

Within the parameters established during the planning cycle, property acquisition and disposition is timed to advance operational and financial goals while minimizing the legal, administrative, and financial burden of operating properties that are no longer useful to the primary purpose of the organization. Decisions regarding buying as contrasted with leasing property are developed using life-cycle costing, considering:

Ownership implications. Financial impacts of acquisition, capital availability and cost, maintenance, asset revenue potential, possibility of synergistic partnerships, base operational impacts (e.g., the need to operate a shuttle for staff to travel to other buildings), and building operations

Leasing implications. Leasing costs, base operational impacts, and other fiscal issues.

Disposing of properties as they age and become unnecessarily expensive is also key to effective asset management.

Finally, for properties that are needed on a temporary basis, lease management is a key component of asset management. Maintaining a useful database with lease information and history, including costs and payments, termination and renewal options, and anticipated end dates permits timely lease renegotiation when market rates are low.

NET REVENUE GENERATION

Organizations that adopt an asset management approach seek to maximize the net value of their real estate portfolio after operational needs are met. In addition to minimizing costs through active management techniques, public and non-profit organizations optimize real property revenue generation by:

	Using real property to provide tax advantages to private sector partners
	Partnering to trade building air-rights in return for reduced maintenance and operations
	charges
\Box	Partnering to share costs and facilities with complementary agencies
7	Maximizing apportunities for revenues through commercial or retail agreements

CONSTRUCTION/IMPROVEMENTS

Management and scheduling of building improvements can have a profound impact on building operational and maintenance costs. As a simple example, replacing a roof before improving interior space on a top floor avoids the need to replace newly installed improvements because of

water damage (i.e., unnecessary repeat costs). Buildings can save between 5% and 20% of their utility bills by enhancing HVAC and lighting systems.

Using a Value Engineering approach before contracting to build saved the Federal Highway Administration \$932 million on 380 projects in 2001. Effective asset management techniques consider the life cycle cost of building, maintaining, and operating a facility. Short-term savings are not favored over longer-term efficiencies.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Preventive Maintenance: To assure that buildings, once acquired, stay assets and do not become liabilities with an ever-increasing backlog of unfunded maintenance, effective asset managers establish and develop costs for a regular preventive maintenance program. Launching a funded preventive maintenance program requires developing a strategy to deal with a backlog of systems that have not been maintained according to standard or factory recommendations. Organizations seeking to avoid a comprehensive audit of the condition of building subsystems (e.g., HVAC, elevators) can either:

	Develop a facilities renewal resource plan that estimates the cost of replacing subsystem
	and uses the replacement cycles to develop facility re-investment calculation
	- or -
]	Calculate a level of annual re-investment required to reach or maintain an acceptable
	level of deferred maintenance over a specified period of time.

Major Maintenance: Major maintenance should be scheduled in a five-year capital plan to assure that priority systems (e.g., roof repairs, exterior surface integrity maintenance) are included. This time frame will facilitate the planning necessary to dispose of properties before they become unnecessarily expensive.

Day-to-day Repairs: Regardless of whether day-to-day repairs are centrally or de-centrally managed, when everyday repair information is maintained on a building-by-building basis, an asset management team can learn about the impact of deferred, preventive and major maintenance on each building, and prioritize the scheduling of investment in or disposition of the asset.

BUILDING OPERATIONAL COSTS

Some buildings are more expensive to operate than others. For example, buildings constructed considering ease and cost of maintenance require fewer staff, less energy expense, and less frequent replacement of building materials. Asset management techniques favor long term savings, especially in operations, over one-time savings in material selection or design preferences.

B – BENCHMARKING BEST PRACTICES

The performance audit team conducted a web search of the asset management functions in 17 large and medium-sized U.S. cities, and studied three – Chicago, Denver, and Seattle – for details about their best practices. Appendix D contains a detailed chart of the other cities initially identified.

CITY OF CHICAGO

Asset Management within the City of Chicago is under the responsibility of the Department of General Services. In addition to Asset Management, the Commissioner of General Services is responsible for:

Architecture, Engineering and Construction Management
Facilities Management
Telecommunications and Information Technology
Trades and Engineers
Warehouse, Inventory, and Records Management
Research and Development.

The Bureau of Research and Development is responsible for ongoing analysis of the cost-effectiveness of General Service's programs and policies. Special attention is given to Citywide programs affecting multiple departments. The Bureau's stated mission is to reduce the cost of managing City facilities through the use of state-of-the-art technology and best practices.

In December 2002, the City of Chicago issued an RFP for downtown office space seeking proposals from interested property owners for 100,000 to 450,000 usable square feet of office space. Chicago's plan was to continue to consolidate City office space under 10- and 15- year lease options. The City received 59 detailed proposals from 14 firms covering 16 buildings. Following an analysis of the proposals, the City renewed its lease of approximately 283,000 rentable square feet at a savings of \$12 million.

Chicago's in-depth analysis of all proposals was presented on the City's web site showing full details of occupancy costs and relocation expenses. The information can be found at www.cityofchicago.org/GeneralServices/DowntownOfficeSpace.html

In an effort to reduce the number of vacant lots in the City and put them to productive use, Chicago conducts an active sale of vacant City-owned lots to adjacent homeowners. The Adjacent Neighbors Land Acquisition Program (ANLAP) allows homeowners in certain areas of the City to purchase vacant lots for less than market value. The conditions of sale require that the buyer be the official owner and occupier of the adjacent property, and that the fair market appraised value of the vacant lot must not exceed \$20,000. The lot must be zoned for residential

use. The minimum bid requirements start at \$700 or 7% of the appraised value. The City of Boston has a similar program, known as the "Yard Sale" Program.

CITY OF DENVER

The Finance Office of the City and County of Denver consists of the Budget and Management Office, Risk Management and Workers' Compensation Division, and the Asset Management Office. Denver's Asset Management Office provides an excellent example of a municipal real property management office, which is actively involved in the City and County's facilities planning, design, construction, usage, and cost-effectiveness. The Office actively works with City agencies to prioritize their needs and implement directives. Asset Management actively publishes information about its transactions and projects and highlights staff accomplishments, while promoting its ability to work cooperatively with other departments and agencies. The Office has developed a national reputation for the quality of its collaborative work.

The City and County of Denver projects future service demands on its municipal infrastructure to increase by 20% by the year 2025. The Asset Management Office, in conjunction with the Director of Capital Planning, has been working with such City agencies as the Police Department, Human Services, and the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training to develop Facility Master Plans to meet this growth and related facilities needs. The Office also works closely with the Denver Fire Department on forecasting funding sources for its facilities needs.

Denver's Asset Management Office has announced its key objectives for 2003 and 2004 as:

Achieve a 15% increase in revenues from the sales of surplus City property through a new program to support affordable housing on surplus property and through a streamlined process for declaring property as surplus
Continued evaluation of opportunities to consolidate City office leases, projecting savings of \$250,000
Determine and refine reuse plans for various City-owned buildings and plan, program, and construct a new Justice Center
Review of easement valuation practices
Continue to work closely with the Mayor's Office and City agencies on new real estate directives.

A recently completed City-owned municipal office building was designed and constructed to provide a cost-effective solution to City office needs by combining agencies and more than 1,800 employees from 13 different buildings into a single location.

CITY OF SEATTLE

The responsibility for municipal property and City leases in Seattle is under the Real Estate Services Office of the City's Fleets and Facilities Department. In 1996, Seattle acquired a large downtown office building and began consolidating City offices into that facility, thus significantly reducing the volume of leased space.

Real estate property and space issues within the City of Seattle are considered within a forum known as the Mayor's Capital Sub-Cabinet, which is comprised of department managers from a broad cross-section of City agencies. Proposals from this group are forwarded to the City Council for legislative approval.

One of the major accomplishments of the Real Estate Services Office during the past several years has been the development and implementation of Real Property Asset Management Information System (RPAMIS) — a Citywide property database, which provides all users with immediate access to detailed information about leased and owned properties under the control of the City of Seattle. The creation of this system required several years of design and collaboration among all departments that controlled or used City property, including proprietary departments, such as Police and Fire, Public Utilities, and Parks and Recreation. City officials have acknowledged that this effort was aided substantially by resources and direction provided by the Mayor's Office.

The RPAMIS has proven to be a valuable resource for not only the Real Estate Services Office, but to the City's Risk Management and Financial Audit areas by providing information on the value of owned property and current information on the property's condition. Additionally, citizens are able to access the data through the Internet by way of the City of Seattle website's "Real Property Finder".

SUMMARY OF BEST PRACTICES

On the basis of KH's conceptual model of asset management and actual best practices identified in U.S. cities, the KH team assessed AMD's performance against these concepts and practices, as discussed in Chapter V on "Findings and Recommendations".

KH

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IV - CURRENT SITUATION

- A. Background
- B. AMD Strengths and Accomplishments
- C. Distribution of Responsibility for Asset Management Functions

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF
THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION,
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

IV -CURRENT SITUATION

This chapter presents an overview of the functions performed by the Asset Management Division (AMD), in the General Services Department (GSD) of the City of Los Angeles. GSD's purpose in this area is included in Section 22.501 of the Administrative Code of the City of Los Angeles.

A - BACKGROUND

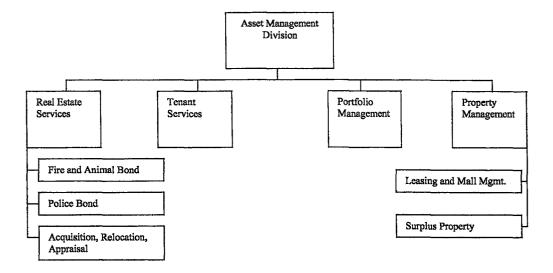
MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

The mission of AMD is:

Asset Management is the comprehensive planned management of the City's diverse portfolio of real estate to ensure optimum use for the City's operations and maximum value from the excess.

AMD consists of 34 staff plus three part time student professional workers in four sections reporting through a Deputy Director to the Director, Asset Management.

EXHIBIT 1
ORGANIZATION OF ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION



The Real Estate Services Section has three teams reporting to a supervisor – an Acquisition, Relocation and Appraisal Team with five staff, and two Bond Services teams with seven staff. This Section acquires property and relocates tenants from that acquired property.

The Tenant Services Section, with a supervisor and four staff, coordinates move planning, and audits the usage of leased and owned buildings to identify vacancies. Tenant Services staff partner with staff in the Property Management Section during the early stages of lease development to provide seamless services to customer departments.

The Portfolio Management Section, with a supervisor, six staff, and one part time student professional workers, maintains the property management databases. The databases maintained by AMD cover properties where the City is lessee (tenant) and lessor (landlord). Additionally, AMD maintains a database of those properties under its control, which are considered surplus. The data are available to all AMD sections, with varying levels of access provided as appropriate. The data are maintained within the Division's Aperture system as spreadsheets in Microsoft Access and Excel formats. The structure of the Lease Information System and the Surplus Property Information System includes fields needed to managing the real property of the City.

The Property Management Section has two teams reporting to the supervisor - a Leasing and Mall Management Team, with five staff, and a Surplus Property Team with three staff and two part time student professional workers. This unit manages all lease negotiations, leased property management, and the disposal of surplus property.

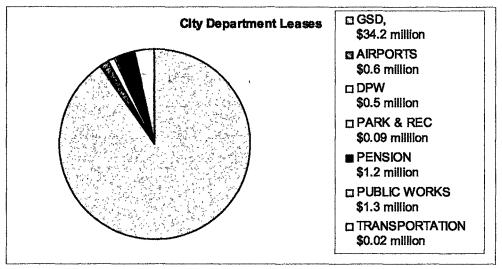
It should be noted that AMD is operating within tough resource constraints. Staff responsible for major pieces of their responsibility have computers that are not able to load the necessary programs. Office Supplies such as pens and paper cannot be ordered during the last quarter of the fiscal year. This makes a difficult job even more challenging.

CITY LEASED AND OWNED PROPERTY

AMD manages a leasing account for the City of Los Angeles. In 2002-2003, the account totaled approximately \$25.7 million. The Community Development and Housing Departments make direct payments to the landlord for an additional \$4 million worth of leases. This represents almost 850,000 square feet. The 1996 Office Facilities Master Plan cited occupancy costs of \$31.7 million.

A report, dated February 10, 2003, provided to the Information Technology and General Services Committee compiled Citywide information, including proprietary departments. It reflected a total of 219 locations with an annual lease cost of \$37.8 million. Exhibit 2 presents the overall City department lease costs.

EXHIBIT 2 CITY OF LOS ANGELES LEASED OFFICE SPACE BY DEPARTMENT WHO MANAGES THE LEASE



Source: Report Fujioka to IT&GS Committee on City Leases, February 10, 2003

AMD's Lease Information System (LIS) uses a direct linkage to Aperture, with lease information files on approximately 700 properties presented by Right-of-Way Number. The LIS appears to provide all necessary information about the property, along with complete terms and conditions associated with the underlying lease documents and a chronological record of any changes. The LIS provides the Division with all information necessary to remit lease payments and receive lease revenue.

In addition to its leasing responsibility, AMD manages more than 2,500 parcels of City-owned land, and acquires property and buildings for Bond-funded, City capital projects. The City owns more than 2,800,000 square feet in Council-controlled facilities. AMD has limited responsibility for office space and improvements on City-owned properties after they have been acquired. AMD assures that the office space is fully occupied, and disposes of surplus property.

Proceeds from the disposition of surplus property are usually split between the City General Fund and the Council District from which the surplus property was sold. Between 1996 and 2003, AMD sold 78 properties with net proceeds of more than \$15 million, of which a little more than \$2.2 million went to the City General Fund. AMD manages the Surplus Property Information System, which has benefited from recent, extensive efforts at data compilation and entry. The database is being enhanced with the addition of property photographs along with parcel maps, and is currently being prepared for inclusion in the City's website where

information about surplus properties will be catalogued and presented by Council District and assessor parcel number.

LEASES TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

The Ci	ty leases more than 100 properties to non-profit organizations, including:
	Development Department (CDD) 9 properties whose leases were negotiated and are managed by the Cultural Affairs
	2 leases funded by the City and leased to other non-profit organizations.
	drafted and presented a policy on these leases to the City's Municipal Facilities Committee. It was approved in December 2001, and requires:
	The sponsoring Council Office to determine, with GSD's assistance, that leasing to a non-profit is the highest and best use of the property
	The non-profit organization to:
	> Pay for all utilities
	> Provide relevant insurance coverage
	Maintain the premises in good condition
	 Pay for renovations and tenant improvements Continue to provide services
	> Provide reports and financial information.
	The term of the lease to coincide with the term of the Council member of the sponsoring district.
MEASU	JREMENT
AMD	measures its performance via workload indicators, including:
	Property management assignments
	Number of buildings and parcels in inventory
	Number and dollar value of surplus properties sold
	Number of Municipal Facilities Reports prepared
	Number of leases prepared
	Number of land availability inquiries
	Number of leases executed after full negotiation
	nance Audit – Asset Management Division Page 16 August 14, 2003

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Number of utility services investigated
Number of real estate service assignments completed
Number of property appraisals completed.

B – AMD STRENGTHS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Since the Division was transferred from the Bureau of Engineering in 1995, AMD has:

Recommended the purchase of the South Los Angeles Constituent Service Center
Sold more than \$16 million of Surplus Properties, with an additional \$10 million in
escrow
Developed and received approval of policy for leases to non-profit tenants
Audited and standardized procedures for utility payments for City-owned and leased
property
Developed and implemented in 15 City locations Public Access Terminals, which are
kiosks with access to City website information
Proposed to mayoral staff a Constituent Service Center, which has been developed into
the neighborhood city hall proposal
Developed Citywide space standards
Coordinated the development and relocation of City offices to the Braude Constituent
Service Center, a 142,000 square foot facility
Facilitated continued City efforts on voter-approved Bond projects, by negotiating and
acquiring properties for Fire, Animal Services, Library, Recreation and Parks, and Police
Department facilities
Negotiated a complex exchange of properties with an agency of the State of California
Managed the leases of more than 850,000 square feet of property
Used the concept of the "Ten Minute Diamond" as a tool for locating office space
Initially established and successfully advocated the reestablishment of the Civic Center
Authority ² .

C – DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ASSET MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

A large portion of City-owned and leased property falls outside of the responsibility of AMD. The three proprietary departments, Department of Airports, Harbor Department, and the Department of Water and Power (DWP), manage their own property functions. In addition, some Council-controlled departments, including Recreation and Parks, Library, and Police have

² Although there has been some agreement about re-establishing the Civic Center Authority – an intergovernmental cooperative coordinating office planning in the Los Angeles Civic Center area – has not yet met. AMD should work to assure that meetings are convened regularly.

property functions with some responsibility for identifying property needs, designing improvements and maintaining property. Exhibit 3 presents a schematic of the breadth of assignment of responsibility for asset management functions.

As discussed in Chapter II, managing real property using Asset Management principles requires consideration of such issues as:

Building maintenance and operations costs
Planned capital investment in real assets to maintain and increase their value
The use of financing tools to maximize financial values of property.

These areas fall outside of the responsibility and authority of AMD; however, these issues may not be consistently addressed anywhere in the City.

In 1956, the City Council established the MFC:

"to advise the Mayor and Council on a) quarters needed by the various departments and offices in buildings and sites financed by City funds, and b) locations in which main or branch offices... are needed for efficient performance of their duties and adequate service to the public ... to review and recommend all requests for space in existing municipal facilities, and for acquisition or construction of additional facilities with City funds."

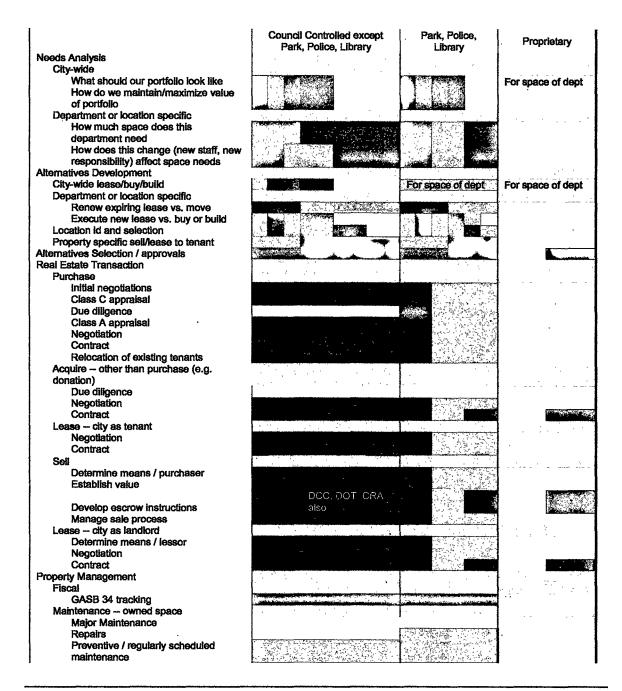
The current membership of the MFC consists of the City Administrative Officer (CAO), the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA), and the Chief Deputy Mayor. The MFC meets monthly. Staff members to the Chair of the MFC receive agenda items from AMD and City departments, and request memo reports and recommendations on the items from staff to the MFC members or from AMD. AMD provides information and recommendations on proposed items to the staff of the members of MFC upon request. AMD is key in this support role because it manages a database of the property of Council-controlled departments.

Finally, AMD is participating with other departments in a Mayoral initiative – Maximizing our Real Estate (MORE) – that is seeking to consolidate information on Citywide real property. It is unfortunate that this cannot be an ongoing program within AMD. Because AMD does not have the resources, the staff, or the authority to undertake this effort on its own, the City has embarked on this non-permanent initiative to accomplish these asset management goals.

The schematic in Exhibit 3 depicts the spread of responsibility for the various asset management functions in the City of Los Angeles. While AMD is central in transactions, and GSD is core in the maintenance and operations of many — not all — properties, 11 other different departments or agencies are involved in performing needs analysis, alternatives development, and support.

EXHIBIT 3 CITY OF LOS ANGELES

ASSET MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS/ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY



	Council Controlled except Park, Police, Library	Park, Police, Library	Proprietary Departments
Legislatively required maintenance	2		
Operations Janitorial Landscaping			
Laindocaping	A TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE STREET, STREET	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	
Security			
Move planning and assistance Utilities	3	· 李	v 1
Fiscal review Conservation		12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Support		- 1	,
Information/data management Budget			
Other			
Disaster planning – city wide Disaster planning – building specific			NA

GSD/Asset Management
GSD/Other
City Council
CLA
MFC Staff
CAO
Bureau of Engineering
MFC
Departmental Facility staff
Controller
City Attorney
Mayor
Proprietary Departments



KH

CONSULTING GROUP

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS



V – FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. Strategic Approach to Asset Management
- B. Mission and Staffing
- C. Process Improvements
- D. Performance
- E. Summary

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION, GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

V – FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Asset Management Division is staffed with knowledgeable real estate professionals who conscientiously attempt to maintain and process real property leases and real estate assets. Their efforts, unfortunately, do not assure that the City's portfolio of real estate assets is managed effectively. AMD does not collect or coordinate the collection of data associated with the City's entire real estate portfolio, nor does it actively and effectively analyze real estate transactions considering alternative scenarios unless directed by policy makers, nor does it propose a policy or strategic framework for deciding major real property management issues. Because of its fragmented approach to managing real estate transactions, the City misses opportunities to maximize the value of and return on its assets.

In order to effectively manage its real property assets, the City will need to support AMD with an incremental resource commitment. In that manner, City agencies and proprietary departments, the Municipal Facilities Committee, the City Council can effectively utilize the valuable resource. This performance audit concludes that the Asset Management Division can be worthy of the City's confidence in taking on this responsibility.

This chapter presents the key findings and recommendations clustered into four topics: strategic approach to asset management, mission and staffing, process improvements, and performance. KH first presents the key findings, followed immediately by the associated recommendations for each topical area.

A – STRATEGIC APPROACH TO ASSET MANAGEMENT

POLICY AND STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

Key Finding:

AMD's highly transactional approach to asset management lessens its ability to focus on policy and strategy development.

AMD is highly transactional in its approach to Asset Management. The processes it manages are highly visible, attract the attention of elected officials, require multiple levels of approval, and involve powerful interests in the City. It is therefore understandable that the division does not see many opportunities to insert itself effectively into the policy-making process, except as individual transactions are proposed. The most effective policy development effort of AMD is the development of the non-profit lease policy. An example of a consistent approach advocated by AMD is the constituent service center, which has been developed into a neighborhood City hall proposal by the Mayor.

There are at least three areas where a strategic approach to Asset Management or its component parts would be valuable to AMD and the City and are discussed next.

- Overall City Portfolio Composition. AMD works to help the MFC, the Mayor and the City Council optimize individual transactions and to take advantage of opportunities, such as the need to upgrade Police headquarters while simultaneously improving the mix of leased and purchased properties in the portfolio. Even though each individual decision may have been properly made, the sum of the decisions has led to a portfolio with hundreds of leased and owned properties. AMD's staff must deal individually with any change to any property, and must try to put each transaction into a context at each decision point. This approach limits the effectiveness of the staff, and of the decision-makers in addressing real City needs.
- Management of the Los Angeles Mall. There have been some attempts to maximize revenues from the Mall by contracting with an active mall manager who would seek to address hours, access, and the mix of retail tenants renting space. In addition, these agreements typically set aside revenues for maintenance, improvements, security, janitorial, and utility costs to draw customers through assuring a pleasant shopping experience.

These approaches are not followed now in the Mall. Current leases reflect a desire to assure flexibility to use the mall for City offices that have high public traffic, and a desire to avoid evicting long-term tenants. There is no separate budget to operate or maintain the mall property; therefore, its condition is not consistent with maximizing revenues, improving customer traffic, or assuring that residents visiting City offices are well served.

□ Surplus Property. Since 1996, AMD has disposed of, on average, only 11 properties per year. The flowchart in Appendix E, Section 2 depicts the process from the initial decision to dispose of the property to the distribution of net proceeds. The process is governed by a variety of Charter provisions, administrative codes and ordinances, and includes 14 decision points over 30 potential steps.

At the current rate of disposal, the City would be well into the 24th Century before most of its surplus property is sold, assuming that no new property is acquired. Broadcasting the availability of surplus parcels on the Internet is likely to increase demand. Because of the highly "regulated" nature of the process, there is no indication that AMD can be prepared to meet the potential demand expeditiously.

Recommendation 1:

AMD should develop option papers addressing financial, operational and policy implications for MFC, Mayoral and City Council consideration that facilitate coherent, planned decisions.

As a start, AMD should prepare option papers that address overall City Real Property Portfolio Composition, Mall Marketing and Operations, and a strategy for Surplus Property disposal. AMD should work with the MFC, the Mayor and the City Council to generate consensus on the overall strategies or policy directions, and use them as guidance for planning and prioritizing its work.

These papers should form the basis for a strategic approach to City Asset Management. They will allow the critical decision-makers in the City to focus on overall policy and direction, optimizing advantages to the City of the overall approach, as contrasted with optimizing individual decisions. In addition, once the plans are adopted, delegation of authority to implement the plan should lead to processes with fewer transaction reviews, and greater speed and efficiency.

- Overall City Portfolio Composition. AMD is a substantial resource of real estate professionals and information. The City would be well served if AMD could assist elected and appointed decision-makers in evaluating fiscal, operational, and other impacts of designing asset management strategies or policies for:
 - > Developing guidelines relating to legislative or executive policy initiatives
 - > Prioritizing property needs
 - > Scheduling moves and changes to minimize costs and operational disruptions
 - > Determining the best mix of leased and owned properties
 - > Identifying the need to acquire or dispose of owned property
 - > Assessing the revenue generating possibilities of owned properties
 - > Developing an approach to address life-cycle maintenance costs
 - > Identifying opportunities for inter-governmental cooperation or public/private partnerships.

The AMD website indicates an intention to:

"Consolidate City operations into joint-use facilities at locations where several departments with similar and compatible real estate or facility needs are serving a similar geographical area."

This is an example of a strategic policy direction. There have been some recent successes in this area, notably the Braude San Fernando Valley Constituent Service Center. Implementing this initiative would normally require a comprehensive assessment of City-occupied property to develop a consolidation plan. This would be coupled with an action plan and timetable for implementation. AMD has not taken a leadership role in developing initiatives of this sort and designing comprehensive approaches to implement them, but rather has been responsive to departmental, Council, and Mayoral requests.

Because the City does not engage in detailed medium- and long-range planning, AMD cannot effectively forecast office space needs. This will be an impediment to the City's consideration of such questions as lease vs. buy, or consolidation of departments and space. Furthermore, projecting staffing and office plans across departmental lines is a time consuming and difficult effort that will require cooperation among departments. Even so, this should not prevent the consideration of strategic direction in Asset Management.

A symptom of the lack of planning is the large number of month-to-month leases that are continued over a long period of time. A significant proportion of City property is leased on a month-to-month basis. This exposes the City to the risk of increasing lease costs. There are two potential reasons for month-to-month leases:

- ➤ The City is unable or unwilling to make long term decisions on leases or purchases because of other pending issues or lack of advance planning or —
- AMD is severely backlogged and not able to finalize negotiations and lease documents in a timely manner.

Strategic planning would reduce the former; workload management and process improvement, as discussed in future recommendations, would reduce the latter.

Much City construction is funded through voter-approved bonds. Because such Bonds typically call for single-purpose construction, the advantages of maintaining and operating multi-purpose buildings are not available. A strategic plan may be able to project needs and develop a case for bond funding for multiple departments.

Responsibility for charges for leases is an example of an issue that could be addressed strategically. Because AMD centrally manages the Lease fund, City departments have no economic interest in minimizing costs associated with space, including variable costs (e.g., after-hours HVAC) over which they have control. Even though establishing a chargeback system will require some additional clerical support, AMD should evaluate and, if appropriate, propose the introduction of a system of charges to departments for rental and lease operating costs to increase departmental responsibility and attention to lease and building ownership costs. This effort might start with charging back for after-hours HVAC, and other department-controlled expenses.

Exhibit 4, prepared from information presented to the City Council in February 2003, depicts the cost of leased property occupied by City Departments and offices.

EXHIBIT 4 CITY OF LOS ANGELES CITY DEPARTMENT OCCUPANCY COSTS FOR LEASED SPACE

DEPARTMENT/DIVISION	TOTAL LEASE COST 2002-03
Public Works	\$11,513,224
Police	\$5,242,772
Community Development	\$2,988,547
Building & Safety	\$2,441,761
City Attorney	\$2,156,502
Transportation	\$1,816,800
Housing	\$1,648,721
ITA	\$1,584,495
General Services	\$903,080
Finance	\$887,463
Fire	\$792,154
Pensions	\$669,581
Council Districts	\$651,690
Airports	\$609,412
Various-Parking	\$587,184
Cultural Affairs	\$584,181
Employee Retirement System	\$551,772
Animal Services	\$526,566
Water & Power	\$494,696
Planning	\$256,720
Aging	\$241,164
Library	\$151,670
Mayor	\$139,820
City Clerk	\$93,816
Disability	\$90,723
Recreation and Parks	\$82,893
Non-Profit Agency: Community Reinvestment Committee.	\$66,000
Neighborhood Empowerment (DONE)	\$59,304
Personnel	\$17,145
El Pueblo	\$8,820
TOTAL	\$37,858,676

Source: Report Fujioka to IT&GS Committee on City Leases, February 10, 2003

As part of the strategic plan, revenue-generating strategies should be considered for all City properties. The City could lease space within some of its complexes. Some of these spaces could be used to help with economic business development, such as incubator business sites for Community-Based Enterprises (CBEs). There are many opportunities to assure that the City garners maximum financial benefit from its facilities, including arrangements for advertising and concession services, among others.

☐ Management of the Mall. A thorough strategic plan for the Mall would identify a direction and seek to build on strengths and opportunities in moving the Mall toward that end. Mall management decisions have been made under a "default" strategy: emphasizing convenient public access to City offices over a retail revenue-generating environment. That strategy should be formally considered by the MFC, the Mayor and the City Council. AMD is uniquely situated to spell out the opportunities and costs associated with the divergent directions, and to broker agreement on the strategic choices.

Regardless of the strategic direction selected, AMD should set up a separate budget to operate and maintain the mall property to help assure that its condition is consistent with maximizing revenues, improving customer traffic, or assuring convenient public access to City offices.

□ Surplus Property. Developing a strategic approach that prioritizes and addresses multiple goals, and identifies ways to overcome the significant process barriers to disposing of properties will be helpful in maximizing the impact of Surplus Property disposal efforts. Typically, environmental scans conducted during these plans uncover creative or streamlined approaches that can be modified to fit the requirements of the City of Los Angeles. For example, as described in Chapter III, the City of Chicago has an Adjacent Neighbors Land Acquisition Program, which allows homeowners in certain areas of the City to purchase vacant lots for less than market value.

A surplus property policy issue that could be explored for MFC, Mayoral and City Council consideration is the disposition of assets from the sale of property. Arguments can be made for depositing net proceeds into the General Fund or a Capital Improvements Fund, possibly after offsetting the costs of managing the City's property assets. This contrasts with the current policy of splitting proceeds between the General Fund and the Council district in which the property is located, or devoting 100% of the proceeds to the Council district as is the case for one district. AMD could frame the policy, presenting information and policy analysis for discussion.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF LEASING VS. PURCHASING

Key Finding:

AMD does not consistently apply a lease-purchase strategy or allocation plan, as part of its Asset Management strategy.

The AMD website lists among its responsibilities:

"...annually review the capitalization of owned and leased properties to identify refinancing or lease renegotiation opportunities."

With the support of the MFC, AMD has been advocating a policy of reducing the City's dependence on leased facilities, and increasing the square footage of City-owned property.

In general, this approach is more cost-effective than entering into long-term leases for what will be essentially permanently occupied space. AMD's stated criteria for considering purchase options have been:

Whether the leased space being renewed comprised at least 50% of the building
Whether the building was large enough
Whether the property was on the market for sale
Availability of funds to finance the property.

While these criteria are valid, for operational and fiscal reasons, it is important to plan for property acquisition in a consistent manner. A lease/purchase strategy or allocation plan, as was considered for the proposal for Figueroa Plaza, would be a useful element of an Asset Management strategy (see Recommendation 1). At the same time, individual cost-benefit analyses of leases as they arise can identify fiscally advantageous opportunities.

The sample analysis of the Figueroa Plaza building assessed costs for a specified property from three options: continuing to lease, and buying using two different approaches — City bond-financed and third-party lease/purchase financing. A Commercial Real Estate brokerage firm under contract to AMD prepared it. These contracts do not call for the City to pay for services; rather, the brokers receive fees from property owners only after a deal is completed. While the analysis was comprehensive in its assessment of real estate costs, it did not take into consideration other issues, which are unique to municipal ownership of property that should have been provided to decision-makers.

There are different financial benefits to the broker if the City were to purchase or enter into a long-term lease. Especially because the City does not independently pay the broker for advice, there exists a potential cause for concern about the objectivity of the advice and analysis performed.

Recommendation 2:

When proposing purchases of property, AMD should prepare a complete assessment of financial and non-financial impacts, and indicate how the purchase fits into the strategic direction.

AMD should prepare complete assessments of the financial and non-financial impacts of proposed properties for purchase. To implement the strategy, AMD should have the ability to retain professional consultants paid directly by the City to perform necessary analysis.

The City will doubtless find examples where ownership of property – taking into consideration total life cycle costs – is less expensive than long-term leases. The City Lease Fund administered by AMD expends \$26 million annually for leases. A conservative estimate of 10% savings over 10% of the lease fund would generate annual reduced costs of \$250,000. With careful analytics, applied routinely, future savings could exceed these levels.

Exhibit 5 depicts items that have a fiscal impact on a purchase decision that should be considered when the City considers purchasing as contrasted with leasing office space.

EXHIBIT 5 LEASE VS. BUY ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION	REAL ESTATE COSTS/ REVENUES	* IMPACTS TO CITY	Costs Costs	FOTAL; Costs
Continue leasing	 Lease payments including escalation For triple net leases, utility, and other costs not included in the lease Move costs given assumptions about occupancy changes Improvement costs If applicable, reduction in lease payments to other landlords 	Real estate tax payments to City	Cost estimates for items such as: Shuttle busses to facilitate interdepartmental meetings Extension of City network	
Purchase options (Note: Different options would be included in subsequent rows, including lease with option to buy, owner financing, etc.)	 Purchase costs Move costs Improvements costs Building maintenance costs Utility costs, including assumptions about savings as appropriate Janitorial and landscaping costs Revenues from parking, retail or commercial tenants, etc. Reduction in City lease payments to other landlords 	Loss of real estate tax payments	Cost estimates for items such as: • Shuttle busses to facilitate interdepartmental meetings • Extension of City network	

Critical variables impacting each analysis should be spelled out, and would include:

Discount rate for the present value analysis
Revenue projections
Staffing projections
Size of reserves needed for maintenance under owned and leased properties
Availability of MICLA funds
Non-voter approved debt-ceiling restrictions.

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Even in instances, such as Bond-funded acquisition of property for special purposes, AMD should work with the client department to identify all costs associated with the life of the property. Whenever the City Council considers whether to acquire property, whether it is donated or purchased, whether it is office space related or not, the Council should receive a full report on the life cycle costs of that property. The City Council of Sunnyvale, California has adopted a policy that it will not approve property or operational changes in expenditures if it cannot balance its budget including all associated new costs from the change over 10 years. AMD should work with its client departments to identify costs associated with improvements to the property, including:

Planned cost of improvements, including costs of mitigating any environmental problems
Estimated life-cycle cost of maintaining the property, including preventive maintenance
and major maintenance
Estimated life cycle cost of operating the property, including utility payments
Estimated insurance costs, including costs of self-insurance.

If the City implements a strategy of owning property instead of leasing, it is critical that the strategy take into account the difficulty that the City has with providing sufficient funds to maintain buildings it owns. Spending revenues to perform preventive maintenance on Cityowned buildings when decisions are being made to cut social services has been, and will likely continue to be, politically difficult. This is reflected in building maintenance perceptions. In the customer survey conducted for this performance audit, 33% of the staff housed in leased buildings agreed with the statement, "If building systems break, they are rapidly repaired", compared with 17% of the staff in City-owned buildings. Unfortunately, no matter how attractive the cost savings appear to be, if the City does not have the political will to provide resources to maintain the buildings it purchases, it is purchasing a liability instead of an asset. For this reason, it is important to specifically identify maintenance costs associated with purchases to establish a reserve fund that is relatively untouchable for non-maintenance purposes during fiscally difficult times. This is particularly important for bond funded construction or acquisition, because these bond proceeds are typically restricted to exclude ongoing maintenance costs. If possible, strategies should be included in voter-approved bonds to address maintenance of bond-funded properties, including a potential provision for future year-capital expenditures to cover major maintenance items.

Non-fiscal impacts should also be provided to the MFC, the Mayor and City Council. There are opportunity costs to purchasing property, especially when the City approaches the debt ceiling for non-voter approved obligations. Purchase, sale, or lease decisions may allow the City to take advantage of public-private partnerships, co-ownership of properties, and inter-governmental, co-location opportunities. If the City's strategy calls for it to serve as an anchor tenant in an effort to improve a community or area, a lease or buy decision can augment its effectiveness. These non-fiscal matters should be presented during the decision cycle.

To implement the strategy, AMD should have the ability to retain and directly compensate professional consultants to perform necessary analysis. The analysis should consider all acquisition, moving, operations and maintenance expenses over the useful life of the buildings to be acquired, as contrasted to estimated lease expenses and other costs over the same term. Decisions about which departments to locate in leased facilities should be influenced by the rules associated with reimbursement of space costs by Federal grant dollars. AMD should maintain an ongoing dialog with the commercial real estate community so that it can keep up to date about industry best practices. Therefore, the capability of paying real estate consultants for services should extend, for example, to objective discussions about potential lease terms, identification of the types of transactions where the use of brokers might lead to advantageous terms, or to a review of typical office and parking lease terms and conditions to assure that lease documents reflect current standards.

Also, the strategy should contain identified opportunities to benefit from partnerships with other governmental agencies and private partnerships. An example of this effort is the partnership between Caltrans and the City Department of Transportation. In addition, AMD is working with other governmental agencies to reestablish the Civic Center Authority, to identify areas where coordination of property decisions may improve service to residents.

LEASES TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Key Finding:

Although AMD has established a policy to protect the City's interest in no- or low-cost leases to non-profit tenants, it has only been able to apply the policy to new leases to date.

The establishment of a policy to protect City interests in no- or low-cost leases to non-profit tenants is a significant advantage. Unfortunately, few of the 111 properties leased to non-profit organizations are subject to the policy. It is applied only to new leases negotiated by AMD. Leases managed by other entities — primarily the Cultural Affairs, the Community Development and the Housing Departments — do not necessarily reflect the policy. Furthermore, the policy does not apply to leases already in effect at the time the policy was enacted. Appendix F section 1 provides a flowchart of the leasing process to non-profit entities.

For those leases that are subject to the policy, it is not clear which entity is responsible for assuring that the non-profit organization continues to "provide the services and staff level it has committed to provide." GSD maintains that it relies on the CAO or CDD for leases to entities with which they are familiar. There is no agreement regarding assignment of responsibility for other leases. Furthermore, unless the lease represents the City's required contribution to a grant, no appraisal of the value of the property is prepared so as to assure that:

The values are comparable
The proposed lease is the highest and best use of the property
The value of the property is being maintained.

In addition, the City Attorney individually prepares each lease because no standard form of lease exists.

Often, vacated properties require improvements to make them usable for non-profit tenants. Although the policy calls for reimbursement for those improvements, Council motions that instruct AMD to implement the leases are often silent on this issue.

An Assistant General Manager of GSD and the Director AMD is negotiating with the General Manager of CDD to assume responsibility for management of CDD leases to non-profit organizations. If AMD takes over those leases, it intends to assure that the policy is enforced.

Recommendation 3:

AMD should propose an extension of the reach of the policy regarding leasing to non-profit organizations to cover all non-profit tenants in the City.

Recommendation 4:

AMD should prepare an estimate³ of the value of all properties leased or re-leased to non-profit organizations, and solicit direction from MFC or the City Council about which City department is responsible for assuring that the value of services received by the City offsets the value of the property.

AMD is an industry leader in the development of the non-profit leasing policy, which is a useful tool in assuring that the City's property is being managed: "...to ensure optimum use for the City's operations." Consistent application of the policy to all non-profit lessees can only increase the City's confidence that it is truly maximizing the value of its real property assets.

B - MISSION AND STAFFING

MISSION AND DIRECTION

Key Finding:

AMD's stated mission does not accurately reflect its primary activities.

AMD's mission is a typical statement for public sector asset management functions. It can be found as the proposed mission in the 1995 County of Los Angeles Citizen's Economy and Efficiency Committee report on Property Management, and is very similar to the stated mission of Chicago's Asset Management organization. It is a useful definition of Asset Management, but it does not reflect AMD's role, which is narrower. AMD has either no or very limited authority and responsibility in such critical areas as overall planning for City properties, maintenance and

³ It will not be necessary to conduct a formal appraisal under Member, Appraisal Institute (MAI) procedures. Rather, AMD should follow a methodology that does not require devoting significant resources in managing properties that do not generate income. These are referred to as Class C estimates.

operations, and lease revenue generation for the City, described in Chapters III and IV. Also, AMD is not responsible for properties in the proprietary departments.

Asset Management functions in other jurisdictions have more narrowly defined their roles. For example, the mission for the asset management organization in Seattle is: "to provide the Mayor and City Council with a corporate real estate perspective, to provide real property support to other City departments, and to maintain and expand the Real Property Asset Management Information System." A similar mission statement would more accurately reflect the scope of AMD in the City of Los Angeles.

In addition, AMD's website lists as one of its responsibilities:

"Develop a comprehensive twenty-year master plan of facilities needs and update the plan every five years to maintain a continuous twenty-year facility needs projection."

The most recent 20-year plan was completed in March 1996, however; and, there are no plans or intentions to update it. AMD does compile an annual census of staff and locations, however.

Recommendation 5:

AMD should revise its mission statement and website to more accurately portray the breadth of its functions, and to reflect its appropriate role in framing issues, reporting on City performance on overall asset management, and managing real estate transactions for the City.

A mission that accurately reflects the breadth of activities of a unit facilitates its effective performance. Because of database responsibilities and its expertise, AMD is uniquely placed to:

	Frame issues as d	iscussed in Recomn	nendation 1		
	Report on the stat	us of City real prop	erty management		
	Manage real estate	e transactions for C	ity controlled facili	ties.	
Recon	nmendation 6:	-	•	l quarterly reports of the s submission to the MFC.	tatus
MFC,	GSD, the City Cou	ıncil, the Mayor's C	Office, the CAO, and	gement are dispersed amon d other City departments, i ing, at a minimum, the state	t is
	Expiring leases ar	nd lease concentration	on		
	Month-to-month	leases, including est	timated net cost to t	the City of continuing the 1	eases
	Owned building of	leferred maintenance	e report	-	
- ·			D 20		

☐ Monitor City real property issues

☐ Non-profit lease status report

This effort, combined with the strategic option papers from Recommendation 1, will address additional support requirements of the MFC.

WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT

Key Finding: The majority of AMD's staff time is devoted to managing transactions with minimal time allocated to planning, strategic development, appraisals, and training and development.

Exhibit 6 depicts the allocation of staff time as reported by 19 staff members of AMD, supplemented with interviews. Responses to a survey of the allocation of staff activities indicate that the bulk of the staff time is spent managing transactions – purchases, leases, and sales of property. Only 6% of staff time is spent on planning and strategic development. Only 3% is spent on training and development. In contrast, 10% of reported time is spent preparing or coordinating the preparation of appraisals – an important task, but one with less impact on the overall health of the City's property management.

EXHIBIT 6 CITY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT: AMD STAFF ALLOCATION

DESCRIPTION OF TASK OR GROUP OF TASKS	% OF TIME OF RESPONDENTS	ESTIMATED FTES*
General administration or supervision	17	3.2
Performing activities associated with moving City staff	13	2.5
Preparing or coordinating the preparation of appraisals	10	1.9
Purchase and relocation activities	7	1.3
Managing databases, and utility payments	6 .	1.1
Coordinating with the City Attorney on lease or purchase matters	6	1.1
Citywide and department planning and strategic development	5	1.0
Coordinating with other City departments to assure due diligence	5	1.0
Working with landlords or brokers to negotiate changes or new	5	
leases		1.0
Surplus sales activities	5	1.0
Developing location options for needed additional property	5	1.0
Managing City approvals	4	0.8
Monitoring escrow documents	4	0.8
Managing repairs and other changes to leased properties	3	0.6
Negotiating leases with non-profit and other tenants	3	0.6
Training	2	0.4
Total FTEs	100%	19.0 FTEs

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*Note: FTEs = full-time equivalents or the number of full-time employees required to perform this task, which is aggregated across the current staff headcount. Because 19 incumbents completed the survey, the FTEs are based on this response rate.

AMD does not avail itself of tools available for managing its workload. Performance measurement, especially when outcome directed, can provide assistance in developing priorities. Process evaluation and re-engineering can identify and eliminate or reduce ineffective but time consuming efforts. Strategic planning, as suggested in Recommendation 1, can reduce or redirect overall work demands. Developing financial incentives so that departments prioritize their requests can reduce or refine demands from customers.

Recommendation 7:

AMD should consider charging for services performed for client departments, piloting the approach in such areas surplus property sales, moves and changes, and leasing properties.

Charge-backs are one of several techniques AMD should consider as a means to actively manage its workload. Currently, before AMD undertakes detailed space and move planning, it verifies that the requesting department has available funds to cover the difference between its current lease costs and potential lease costs until the Leasing Account is refunded in the next budget year. AMD will perform other work for departments without verifying budget availability. At the very least, including a budget impact for requesting services will force requesting departments to prioritize their requests. Other techniques for workload management include:

Strategic planning (Recommendation 1)
Performance measurement (Recommendation 12)
Process re-engineering (Recommendation 9).

ORGANIZATION

Key Finding:

Transactions associated with managing City properties take precedence over planning for effective asset management.

The staffing patterns indicate that demand for transaction processing can overwhelm more deliberative planning needs.

Recommendation 8:

AMD should set up a separate unit to handle planning and reporting functions.

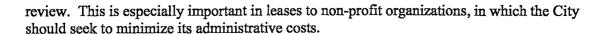
As shown in Exhibit 6, AMD staff members are primarily consumed with handling the transactions associated with managing City properties, as contrasted with planning for asset management. The large number of City properties under lease and owned combined with the cumbersome processes associated with review and approval associated with each transaction

contribute to this problem. A small planning and reporting unit, segregated from the transaction staff, would provide for dedicated attention to the issues outlined in Recommendation 1. Asset Management divisions in the Cities of Chicago and Seattle have separated this function.

C - PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS

Appendix E			ance, presented in
	on 1: Leases to Non-Profit Orga		
	on 2: Surplus Property Disposal		
	on 3: Filling Need for Additions	al Space for Department	
	on 4: Acquiring New Property		
☐ Secti	on 5: Office Space Design and I	Move	
involves mu has no autho	of the flow charts reveals the comultiple levels and iterations of reverty, and requires many individury time consuming, hence are except to the consuming of t	iews, includes several paral decisions and assessm	articipants over which AMD nents. As a result, many of
PROCESS RE	-ENGINEERING		
Key Findinį			omplex and time- than just AMD, with little
players in C manual incl tenant, it we complex, in is largely re stakeholders months, wh leases. At t	the flow charts in Appendix E, ity Asset Management. Only leades all relevant activities associated be more useful if it were may volve many decision points, and active. AMD has limited tools to it. Therefore, it is not unusual for ith can lead to expensive conseque same time, AMD is perceived for their speedy resolution.	asing has written procedulated with leasing proper de current and more formare very time consuming a affect priority setting a r lease processing or sur- quences such as the impo-	ures. While the leasing ties where the City is a mal. The processes are g. Furthermore, AMD's role and response times in other plus sales to drag on for sition of month-to-month
Of particula	r concern is how much time (dis	played in Exhibit 6) is s	pent in:
mati	rdepartmental coordination proceers and other City departments to D staff member's time)		
Performance A	Audit - Asset Management Division	Page 35	August 14, 2003

☐ Clearance and approve time)	val of transactions (0.7 FTEs or 4% of each AMD's staff member's
☐ Administration and s	upervision (3.1 FTEs or 17% of each AMD staff member's time.).
12 to 19 months per property	be very long, with disposition of surplus property taking, on average, y. Demand for properties when they are posted and offered for sale acerbate the problems of disposing of surplus property.
Recommendation 9:	AMD should seek broader transaction authority in conjunction with a redesign of its processes, starting with surplus property disposal.
Furthermore, every time the of it; on average, AMD devo	ular concern because it has the highest "backlog" of all the functions. City takes over a property, it inherits the additional work to dispose otes 0.9 FTEs (or 5% of its staff time) to surplus sales activities, as rplus Property disposal strategic plan should consider the following
City Council motion property valued lessExpanded auctions	delegating to AMD, without further review, the sale of any surplus than \$10,000
	or disposing of surplus property to adjacent residents (e.g.,
☐ Contracting out sign	ificant elements of surplus property disposal.
on processes. AMD is preparation a Piece of LA." This program adjacent property owners with than 500 parcels. This paralle	City Council for certain transaction decisions can reduce time spent uring for MFC, Mayoral and Council review a program dubbed "Own am would call for virtually donating very small pieces of property to ithout additional review, and would reduce the inventory by more lels efforts by the Cities of Chicago and Boston, which have sset Management function to sell surplus City-owned property to
to effectuate purchases beca	also benefit from re-engineering. The City is hampered in its ability use of time-consuming reviews, and the need to clear decisions on a FC, Mayoral and Council review.



Key Finding:

The City has multiple databases for managing its assets – some within AMD and others within each of the three proprietary departments.

AMD maintains a database of 731 current records captured in Aperture. In addition, AMD maintains the Building Book, a database that is not integrated with the Aperture system and is used in its monitoring of utility payments to the Department of Water and Power (DWP). There is no Citywide database; each of the proprietary departments – DWP, Department of Airports, and the Harbor Department – maintains separate information, using different, non-compatible systems.

AMD does not prepare and submit standard reports on the status of City property asset management. Ad hoc reports requested by the City Council covering proprietary departments' property often require extensive work to consolidate information from those departments not in the system. As a result, the City may seek space in an area where one of the proprietary departments may have space available but such information is not readily available.

Recommendation 10:

AMD should continue to work with other GSD units and the Proprietary departments to establish a Citywide database of properties so that routine reports can be readily produced and analyzed.

The advantages of a Citywide database are numerous. Identifying contiguous surplus properties and the availability of vacant space adjacent to leased space can result in reduced costs or improved opportunities to generate revenues. While not perfect, AMD's database is well organized and easy to access using standard spreadsheet programs. It should be used as a model.

The GSD staff member in the Management Information Services Section, which maintains the AMD data, also works with other City departments to coordinate the development of such a system. Without significant support from the Mayor and the City Council encouraging the proprietary departments to cooperate, it will be difficult for the incumbent to succeed.

DATA MANAGEMENT

Key Finding:

AMD should further refine its Lease Information System (LIS) and complete its data files, including leases with non-profit organizations.

In creating and tailoring the Lease Information System (LIS), the Division's primary focus has been on leases with expense or income attached. Consequently, completing those data files on properties without such characteristics (e.g., leases to non-profit organizations at no charge) has

not been the highest priority. Completion of the database for these properties is an ongoing project for the Division staff.

Although the system is password protected, there are many users who can make changes to every record in the system, and LIS does not maintain a chronological log of changes to the data in the system.

Recommendation 11:

AMD supervisory staff should monitor security of LIS by designing and reviewing a chronological report or log of all changes to the system that affect payments to landlords.

D - PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Key Finding:

AMD largely measures performance through workload indicators rather than expected outcomes.

AMD concentration of workload indicators encourages a process orientation as contrasted with an outcome orientation, and is not helpful in prioritizing work. While these measures usually provide effective comparability from year to year, they are not useful to help managing workload, they appear to be limited in their scope, and they are not helpful in assessing process effectiveness. When fiscal and human resources are scarce, as they are now in the City, measuring workload is a fruitless effort. When staff or money is reduced, the indicators drop. When staff is increased, the indicators rise. Priorities and outcomes cannot be usefully addressed or managed using these indicators.

In manufacturing industries, when the product can be produced in a predictable and consistent amount of time and the quality of the product can be measured clearly, workload output measures (like the ones used by AMD) can be used to assess individual performance and to schedule raw material delivery.

In contrast, although the services performed by AMD do have consistent outputs that are measured — buildings, leases, appraisals, reports — the amount of time it takes to complete each lease or each report varies widely and mostly unpredictably. Therefore, it would be unrealistic to expect, for example, that a fixed number of staff could prepare or execute a fixed number of leases or prepare a fixed number of reports. Similarly, if the number of leases prepared increased or decreased dramatically even though AMD used a constant number of staff, the explanation would predictably rest on the comparative complexity of the leases or the circumstances surrounding the negotiation. Leases and negotiations and property management assignments and reports are not widgets that can be counted.

Also, these measures are not helpful in allocating staff because AMD's potential workload exceeds the available staff resources, and probably will do so for the foreseeable future. Because of the size of the portfolio and the complexity of the processes associated with disposing of parcels, the City's surplus property portfolio cannot be disposed of in its entirety within a shortor medium-term planning window regardless of the assets devoted to that function. Measuring the products associated with each major function – lease negotiations, surplus property sold – cannot help AMD leadership decide whether to devote resources to one over the other.

In addition, the measures are not useful in helping AMD or its staff prioritize the work that it faces. Again using Surplus Property as an example, because it cannot dispose of all property in a reasonable time frame, AMD has decided which properties to sell, assigned a fixed small number of staff to the function, and disposed of some of the assets. AMD measures the number and value of the properties sold. When surveyed about the goals associated with this effort, staff who work on surplus property disposal rated minimizing liability to the City as a significantly more important goal than maximizing revenues. This judgment is proper. One significant court case against the City associated with injury on surplus property could easily exceed the revenues garnered to date through the sale of the property. Yet there are no measures associated with liability associated with the surplus property. This is doubtless because measuring such liability is a very difficult. Measuring the value received is comparatively easy. That does not make the value measure helpful in prioritizing the properties slated for sale, however.

Furthermore, the processes required to produce a lease document involve multiple entities outside of AMD, including among others the MFC, the City Attorney, and the City Council. Most of AMD's measures neither isolate AMD's contribution to the overall process nor provide useful information about how to streamline processes.

AMD is missing an opportunity to encourage staff to focus on customer service, turn-around or "through-put" times, or process improvement by limiting its measures to workload indicators.

Recommendation 12:

AMD should develop additional outcome-based and process time measurements to improve workload management and staff productivity.

While it is easy to criticize the measures used by AMD, finding better measures is in itself a difficult process. There are industry standards for some processes associated with the management of assets. Most of them are related to building maintenance and operations, which lie outside of AMD's purview. Other cities with Asset Management functions use a variety of measurement mechanisms. The City of Miami publishes a Balanced Scorecard with measures of Operational Efficiency, Customer Service, Innovation and Learning, and "Mission Accomplishment." For measurement, New York City only publishes the number of vacant lots under City management.

To develop improved measures, AMD should be guided by the strategies adopted by the MFC, the Mayor and the City Council, as well as by the process improvements referred to in previous recommendations. For example, if the City adopts a policy associated with placing City staff in owned property for core city functions, then AMD might develop a measure of staff or square footage replaced. If AMD seeks to streamline surplus property disposition, elapsed time measures for the process and each step will help identify which areas to target first. In addition, the Office Facilities Master Plan Final Report, March 1996, includes measures that might be considered, such as usable square footage per employee.

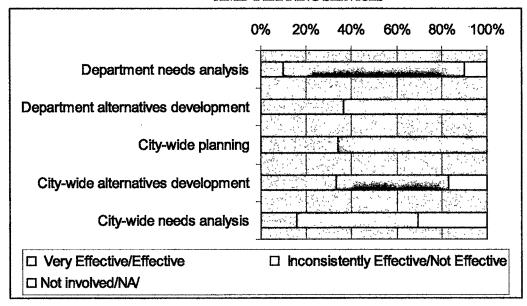
CUSTOMER SERVICE

Key Finding:

"Customers" – City departments – are neutral regarding the effectiveness of AMD's asset management efforts but tend to have greater satisfaction if housed in leased versus City-owned space.

Appendix F displays the results of the customer survey performed for this performance audit. Overall, customers are not well satisfied with the results of asset management's efforts. Exhibit 7 displays a summary of results of opinions regarding AMD's effectiveness in Citywide and departmental planning. AMD staff opinions of their own effectiveness in these activities is significantly better, with more than one-half believing AMD is very effective or effective in all but one of the AMD services assessed in Exhibit 7.

EXHIBIT 7
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
AMD CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY RESULTS OF
AMD PLANNING SERVICES



AMD PLANNING SERVICES VERY EFFECTIVE INCONSISTENTLY NOT INVOLVED/ INEFFECTIVE NOT APPLICABLE							
Chywide Planning							
Citywide needs analysis	16%	54%	31%				
Citywide alternatives development	33%	50%	17%				
Citywide planning	33%	64%					
Departmental Planning							
Department specific needs analysis	10%	80%	10%				
Department specific alternatives	36%	64%					
development							

Significantly, customers were more pleased with AMD's efforts in leasing office property: 63% agreed or somewhat agreed that their organization was satisfied with leased property, while only 36% disagreed or somewhat disagreed with that statement. Similarly, about 60% of customers thought AMD was adequate or better in coordinating moves, while those who thought AMD did a poor job ranged from 13% to 33%. Very few were aware of AMD's efforts in leasing property to others – only three staff responded; unfortunately, none of them agreed that AMD was effective in those efforts.

The lack of measures that assess customer satisfaction with their efforts is telling. Customer service is one of the easiest and best ways of assessing the quality of the service provided. The City owns property to fulfill its responsibilities. AMD indirectly supports that effort by assuring sufficient office and other property, acquired and managed economically. Even if AMD writes and executes the best lease, if the property does not meet the needs of the City residents and staff, the quality of the documents does not matter. Nevertheless, AMD does not regularly seek the opinions of City staff – the direct providers of City services – about their satisfaction with the services related to them. Significant progress can be made in this area.

Recommendation 13: AMD should solicit customer opinions of their major activities, and establish improvement targets as part of their measurement system.

AMD can use this customer satisfaction survey as baseline data for future customer satisfaction surveys to determine whether it is improving in meeting customers' needs. In addition, this survey's results can be used for setting performance measurement targets for improvement within AMD.

Key Finding: The Historic Core Policy has not resulted in the kinds of economic revitalization outcomes that the City had anticipated.

Some City staff believes that policies such as the Historic Core Policy, lead to City employee dissatisfaction with their workspaces due to the condition of the neighborhoods in which the

buildings are located. Policies such as these were established by the City Council to encourage economic revitalization of neighborhoods by using the City as an anchor tenant. Their success has been uneven, largely because a focused effort at neighborhood revitalization requires significantly more than just an anchor tenant. Yet, the morale implications to City workers may be significant.

Recommendation 14:

AMD should advocate that the Historic Core Policy and similar initiatives are supplemented with the economic redevelopment initiatives to bring about lasting economic improvements.

Good working environments will become more and more important as the City seeks to attract and retain staff. Furthermore, space designed to assure that City staff can work efficiently will contribute to overall City productivity. AMD should become a strong advocate for assuring that City facilities are good places to work. Where neighborhood revitalization goals make this a challenge, AMD must identify and advocate the need for other City departments to assist in neighborhood revitalization efforts. As part of this effort, AMD and its partners should assess the economic impact on the neighborhood at regular intervals so that successes can be learned from and duplicated, and ineffective efforts re-directed or stopped.

E-SUMMARY

Implementation of change management requires an appreciation of how recommendations are dynamic and complement each other. For example, a new process or function may not be possible to put into place if the necessary talent cannot be expeditiously recruited to staff the function. The 14 recommendations address the following management concerns:

Strategic Orientation — AMD must adopt a more strategic perspective for the City's assets because so many of its transactions have long-term implications and involve large dollar amounts.
Financial Performance — AMD's role in the City directly affects overall financial performance because of the large dollars involved in real estate — both in terms of leases and ownership of properties. Therefore, AMD must effectively assess the cost-benefits, perform life-cycle cost analysis, and continually seek out revenue and cost reduction or containment options.
Customer Service Orientation — AMD's customers are the MFC and the City's departments and AMD must be responsive to their needs.
Organization, Staffing, and Work Culture — AMD's organization should be designed and nurtured to support its strategy. Form follows function. Structure follows strategy. Organization includes structure, reporting relationships, and work culture changes;

	overall accountability; and enhanced communications within AMD, GSD, the City, and externally.
	Human Resources — Human Resources encompasses such critical areas as recruitment and hiring, compensation design, employee rewards and recognition, performance management, and training and development. For example, GSD should ensure that its AMD staff members are paid competitively with their counterparts in other City departments.
	Process Improvements: Workflow and Technology — Technology is an important factor for AMD to manage its large database, work collaboratively with the proprietary departments, and implement needed process improvements. Technology refers to all forms of technology, including information systems (software and hardware), telecommunications, equipment, etc. As already noted, for example, the benefits of some of AMD's extensive databases are not fully realized because of equipment limitations. AMD will also benefit from ongoing improvements to its processes and systems. Process improvements typically involve changes in people, processes, and technology.
audit.	s prepared a summary exhibit which highlights each recommendation in the performance In the exhibit, each recommendation is listed in the order it is discussed in the mance audit and establishes:
	Relative importance, or the recommended timing of implementation: urgent, necessary, desirable
	Priority, or how strongly the recommendation will impact asset management
	Estimated implementation costs
	Degree of difficulty
	Related performance audit objective.
Exhibi	it 8 defines the symbols used in Exhibit 9.

EXHIBIT 8 CITY OF LOS ANGELES, GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT: ACTION PLAN CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE AMD PERFORMANCE AUDIT

CONSIDERATIONS FOR EACH RECOMMENDATION			LEGEND FOR INFORMATION PROVIDED
Importance ⁴	***	==	Urgent: Immediate management attention is warranted
*	☆☆	=	Necessary: Recommendation should be implemented no
			later than six months.
	☆	==	Desirable: Timing left to management discretion
Degree of Difficulty	*	=	Easy to implement
	**	=	Medium difficulty to implement
	***	=	Difficult to implement
Priority	ΔΔΔ	<u>_</u> =	High: Has potential to significantly affect value of portfolio
-	1		or efficiency of staff
	$\Delta\Delta$	=	Moderate: Will positively affect portfolio value or staff efficiency
	Δ	=	Low: Will affect only part of the portfolio or fewer staff resources
Estimated	>\$	=	Potential new revenue or savings generated
implementation costs	=\$	=	Cost neutral
_	- \$	=	Investments required
Related performance audit objective	The ci	ted n	umbers refer to the performance audit objective listed in Section II.

⁴ Importance assessment is consistent with definitions established by the City Controller ranking of recommendations

EXHIBIT 9

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION: ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION (IMPORTANCE \$	ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION COST	DEGREE OF S. DIFFICULTY	PRIORITY	RELATED AUDIT
 AMD should develop option papers addressing financial, operational and policy implications for MFC, Mayoral and City Council consideration that facilitate coherent, planned decisions. These papers should address, as a start, overall City Real Property Portfolio Composition, Mall Marketing and Operations, and a strategy for Surplus Property disposal. AMD should work with the MFC, Mayor and the City Council to generate consensus on the overall strategies or policy directions, and use them as guidance for planning and prioritizing its work. 	☆☆ Necessary	One or two additional staff members initially; \$200,000 for all operating costs of unit	❖❖ Medium	∆∆∆ High	1,5
 2) When proposing purchases of property, AMD should prepare a complete assessment of financial and non-financial impacts, and indicate how the purchase fits into the strategic direction. To implement the strategy, AMD should have the ability to retain professional consultants paid directly by the City to perform necessary analysis 	☆ Desirable	=\$ None; cost of advisory services offset by savings if budgetary accommodations are made	⋄⋄ Medium	△△ Moderate	3
3) AMD should propose an extension of the reach of the policy regarding leasing to non-profit organizations to cover all non-profit tenants in the City.	☆☆ Necessary	=\$ None	♦♦♦ Hard	△△ Moderate	2

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RECOMMENDATION	IMPORTANCE	ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION COST	The state of the s	18 37 25 K	RELATED AUDIT OBJECTIVE
4) AMD should prepare an estimate of the value of all properties leased or re-leased to non-profit	☆ Desirable	=\$ None; could require	♦♦♦ Hard	△△ Moderate	2
organizations, and solicit direction from MFC about which City department is responsible for assuring that		reassignment of approximately .3			
value of services received by the City offset the value		FTE staff effort			
of the property. 5) AMD should revise its mission statement and	☆	=\$	*	ΔΔ	1
website to more accurately portray the breadth of its	Desirable	None	Easy	Low	1
functions, and to reflect its appropriate role in:				ļ	
☐ Framing issues					
☐ Reporting on City performance on overall asset	:				
management Managing real estate transactions for the City.					
6) AMD should prepare annual and quarterly reports	\$\$	=\$	**	ΔΔΔ	1,5
of the status of real property management for submission to the MFC.	Necessary	None	Medium	High	
7) AMD should consider charging for services	*	=\$	***	Δ	1
performed for client departments, piloting the approach	Desirable	Potential costs for	Hard	Low	
in such areas:		administering			
☐ Surplus property sales		chargeback could require 1 to 2			
☐ Moves and changes☐ Leasing properties.		additional clerical			
Leasing properties.		staff members			
		potentially offset by]	
		reduced demand for			
		services			

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RECOMMENDATION	IMPORTANCE ?	ESTIMATED	DIFFICULTY	PRIORITY	RELATED AUDIT
8) AMD should set up a separate unit to handle	**	=\$	***		1
strategic planning and reporting functions.	Necessary	No additional cost other than required to plan; better planning should result in better use of resources	Hard	High	
9) AMD should seek broader transaction authority in	\$\$	>\$	**	ΔΔ	1
conjunction with a redesign of its processes, starting	Necessary	Could lead to	Medium	Moderate	
with surplus property disposal.		improved worker			
		efficiency and			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	savings			
10) AMD should continue to work with other GSD	☆☆	=\$	***		3
units and the Proprietary departments to establish a Citywide database of properties.	Necessary	None	Hard	High	
11) AMD supervisory staff should monitor security of	ል ል ል	=\$	*	ΔΔ	1
LIS by designing and reviewing a chronological report or log of all changes to the system that affect payments to landlords.	Urgent	None	Easy	Moderate	
12) AMD should develop additional outcome-based,	ል ል	=\$	**	ΔΔ	1
and process time measurements to improve workload management and staff productivity.	Necessary	None	Medium	Moderate	
13) AMD should solicit customer opinions of their	☆	=\$	**	ΔΔ	4
major activities, and establish improvement targets as part of their measurement system.	Desirable	None	Medium	Moderate	

RECOMMENDATION	Importance	ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION COST	DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY	Priority	RELATED AUDIT Objective
14) AMD should advocate that the Historic Core Policy and similar initiatives are supplemented with the economic redevelopment initiatives to bring about lasting economic improvements.	☆ Desirable	-\$ In short-term, significant investment in the City but the economic revitalization should increase tax revenues.	♦♦♦ Hard	△△△ High	

KH

CONSULTING GROUP

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: PERFORMANCE AUDIT OBJECTIVES

AND QUESTIONS

APPENDIX B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

APPENDIX C: LIST OF INTERVIEWS

APPENDIX D: CHART OF BENCHMARKED CITIES

APPENDIX E: FLOW CHARTS OF KEY PROCESSES

APPENDIX F: RESULTS OF CUSTOMER SURVEY

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF
THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION,
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF LOS ANGELES



APPENDIX A: PERFORMANCE AUDIT OBJECTIVES AND QUESTIONS

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF
THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION,
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

APPENDIX A - PERFORMANCE AUDIT OBJECTIVES AND QUESTIONS

- 1. To evaluate the efficiency, effectiveness, and controls of the Division in achieving its mission and accomplishing its goals in managing City's real properties.
 - a. What is the mission of AMD?
 - b. Has the Division been given appropriate responsibility and authority to accomplish its mission? Is the mission achievable?
 - c. Are staffing levels appropriately allocated to accomplish the Division's mission?
 - 1. If there are useful industry standards for comparison (staff per million square feet of leases managed or staff per square foot of move plans), how well does the Division compare to those standards? If useful standards are not available, do staff resources appear proportionate to accomplish the work assigned?
 - 2. How successful has the Division been in developing policies or planning work so that professional attention is directed toward the most critical issues?
 - 3. What are the service standards, performance measurements or key performance indicators (KPIs) for the Division's sections? How well does each section meet the performance indicators? How well do the standards measure success in accomplishing the Division's mission?
 - 4. Who are the customers/beneficiaries of the services provided by the Division? How satisfied are they with the provision of services?
 - d. How do the activities, mission, and measures compare to the Asset Management functions of 3 other large cities?
- 2. To evaluate whether leasing activities of the Division resulted in maximizing lease revenues within public policy guidelines.
- 3. To determine if long-term leases entered into by City offices/departments are reasonable, including an evaluation whether it is cost-effective for the City to purchase the properties instead of entering into long-term leases.
- 4. To evaluate whether the Division effectively analyzes space utilization needs of the City's workforce, such as reconfiguring existing/available spaces versus leasing additional office spaces.

- a. To what extent does the City attempt to match current and projected office and other space needs with the existing property portfolio?
 - 1. How complete is the property database?
 - 2. How comprehensive is the needs analysis?
 - a) Does it include all City departments/offices?
 - b) How are the needs of not-for-profit service providers to the City considered?
 - 3. How effective is the Division in matching needs to available space?
- b. How are properties evaluated that are currently vacant or projected to become vacant?
 - 1. Are they considered as potential candidates to meet current or projected needs?
 - 2. What policies and procedures (other than maximizing revenues to the City) govern decisions to lease excess properties to other organizations?
 - 3. What policies and procedures govern decisions to declare properties surplus and to dispose of excess properties?
 - a) How is valuation of surplus property conducted, and how well does it maximize revenues to the City?
- 5. To assess the effectiveness of GSD's role in connection with the Municipal Facilities Committee (MFC)
 - a. Does GSD furnish the MFC with sufficient, timely information to make informed recommendations regarding the City's management of its property assets?



APPENDIX B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF
THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION,
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

APPENDIX B - LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

- 1. Mission Statement, Asset Management
- 2. General Services Department and Asset Management Budget Spreadsheets, 2002-2003
- 3. Budget Sheet, General Services Department, FY 2002-2003
- 4. AMS Project Documentation
- 5. Building Book by Address
- 6. Building Book by Department
- 7. City Council Motion re: Audit of General Fund Utility payments
- 8. Memorandum from Mukri to Oppenheim; Accountability for Utility Usage, November 11, 2001
- 9. Memorandum from Comrie to Tatum; Recreation and Parks Water Costs for 1994-1995
- 10. Organization Chart, General Services Department
- 11. Organization Chart, Asset Management Division
- 12. GSD Leasing Account Approved Budget FY 2002-2003
- 13. Surplus Property Sales Summary of completed transactions FY 1996-2003
- 14. Surplus Property Procedure flow chart
- 15. December 2002 Asset Management Divisional Assignments and Workload
- 16. List of properties with City as Lessor
- 17. List of properties, City as Lessee
- 18. Sample of lease Laidlaw Education Services
- 19. Sample of Lease African Firefighter's Benevolent Association
- 20. Policy Summary for Non-Profit Leases in the City of Los Angeles
- 21. Memorandum from Bacon to Ferraro; Leasing in the Historic Core, March 2, 1997
- 22. List of expiring leases within 365 days
- 23. Lease for Kajima building as sample of lease
- 24. List of Leases for non-profit organizations, CDD, Cultural Affairs, GSD
- 25. Status report on Appraisals Assignments in Progress, February 2003
- 26. Surplus Property Sales in Escrow, January 2003
- 27. Minutes of the Municipal Facilities Committee (MFC), June 2003 through March 2003
- 28. List of Council-controlled City-owned facilities
- 29. Special Acquisitions and Improvements Financing Funds; Article 2.5 of City Administrative Code
- 30. City of Los Angeles, Office Facilities Master Plan Final Report, March 1996
- 31. CAO Report, Building Maintenance Operations Study, December 1995
- 32. Office of the Controller, Audit Division Report on the Review and Analysis of the Asset Management Systems, March 2000
- 33. List of mandated maintenance programs
- 34. Annual Space Costs at Figueroa Plaza; Comparison of Lease versus Lease/Purchase and City Purchase Structures

- 35. Appraisal Review for Figueroa Plaza, Memorandum from Holloway to Jones-Sawyer, April 24, 2002, and attached appraisal from CB Richard Ellis, Inc.
- 36. CLA Report on Alternatives for Temporary Relocation of Parker Center, March 19, 2003
- 37. CLA Report on Staples Center LOC, March 14, 2003
- 38. Report Fujioka to IT&GS Committee on City Leases, February 10, 2003
- 39. Los Angeles Controller's Report on Financial Trends; April 2003
- 40. City of Los Angeles Budget 2003-2004
- 41. Minutes of City Council, IT&GS Committee Meetings, January 2003 through May 2003
- 42. Lease Documents 5975 S. St. Andrews Place
- 43. Lease Documents 615 Alma Real Drive, Pacific Palisades
- 44. Lease Documents 110 & 216 N. Alameda St. (Parking Facility)
- 45. Lease Documents 650 S. Spring St. 2-12, Los Angeles
- 46. Lease Documents 3700 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles
- 47. Memorandum from Mukri to MFC re: Relocating departments from 419 and 433 S. Spring St., February 27, 2003
- 48. Asset Management Leasing Procedures Desk Manual
- 49. Building Vacancy Tracking Sheet, October 23, 2002
- 50. Citywide workspace standards, December 20, 1995
- 51. Schedule of Long Term Leases as Required by FASB No. 13 for FY Ending June 30, 2002
- 52. Cost Allocation Plan; Lease Expenditures by Department FY 2001-2002
- 53. City Council Resolution Establishing the MFC, October 2, 1956, and subsequent actions in 1989.



APPENDIX C: LIST OF INTERVIEWS

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF
THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION,
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

APPENDIX C - LIST OF INTERVIEWS

1. Asset Management Staff Interviews:

- a. Reginald B. Jones-Sawyer, Director, Asset Management Division (AMD)
- b. Phil Tondreault, Deputy Director, AMD
- c. Robert Holloway, Property Manager II
- d. Chuck Rubin, Senior Management Analyst
- e. Lourdes Owens, Property Manager II
- f. Gregg Wilkins, Portfolio Manager
- g. Lynda Johnson, Tenant Services Manager
- h. Irene Saltzman, Senior Real Estate Officer

2. General Services Department (GSD) Staff Interviews:

- a. Jon Kirk Mukri, General Manager, General Services Department (GSD)
- b. David Paschal, Assistant General Manager (GSD), Property Management

3. Other Interviews:

- a. Gerry Miller, Office of the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA)
- b. William Fujioka, City Administrative Officer (CAO), Office of the CAO
- c. Tim McCosker, Chief of Staff, Office of the Mayor
- d. Brad Smith, Deputy Chief Engineer, City of Los Angeles
- e. Mary Pearson, Director Real Estate Services, Fleets and Facilities Department, City of Seattle
- f. Raffi Sarrafian, Office of the Commissioner, Department of General Services, City of Chicago



APPENDIX D: CHART OF BENCHMARKED CITIES

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF
THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION,
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

APPENDIX D - CHART OF BENCHMARKED CITIES

CITY AND DEPARTMENT NAME/REPORTING RELATIONSHIP	Mission and Responsibilities	WEB ADDRESS
Atlanta	The Bureau of Purchasing and Real Estate (BPRE) is responsible for the	http://www.ci.atlanta.ga.us/city
Bureau of Real Estate and	procurement of all materials, supplies, equipment, improvements to real property and professional and non-professional services used by City Agencies. BPRE	dir/adminserv.html
Purchasing	manages construction contracts and contracts for professional and non-	
1 th Chasing	professional services. BPRE also is responsible for acquisition and disposition	
Reports to Department of	of real property.	
Administrative Services		
Baltimore	The Comptroller's Office has executive responsibility for the City's independent	http://www.baltimorecity.gov/
	audit function, the Municipal Telephone Exchange, the Municipal Post Office, as	government/comptroller.html
Department of Real Estate	well as the Department of Real Estate	
Description of the second		
Reports to Comptroller's Office		

CITY AND DEPARTMENT NAME/REPORTING RELATIONSHIP		WEB ADDRESS
Boston	The mission of the Property Management Department is to manage, maintain,	http://www.cityofboston.gov/d
Real Estate Services/Property	repair, and provide security for the City's municipal buildings including City Hall and Faneuil Hall; to preserve the useful life of City facilities and reduce	nd/1_Real_Estate.asp
Management	operating costs through effective preventive maintenance measures; and to	
TV-tuliugomont	facilitate compliance with City ordinances involving environmental and	
Reports to Department of Neighborhood Development	employee residency regulations.	
Troighoomood 120 veropment	Property Management performs the following activities:	
	Land and Building Sales	
	Clearinghouse	1
	Boston Home Sites	1
	Real Estate Disposition - Initiative/Building Sales	
	Real Estate Disposition - Initiative/Land Sales	
	"Yard Sale" Program (small lots sold to residential abutters)	
	Property Management	
Chicago	The Asset Management Bureau includes Leasing, Disposition, Acquisition of	http://www.cityofchicago.or
	Real Estate, and maintains the City's Facility Portfolio.	g/GeneralServices/
Asset Management Bureau		
Reports to the Department of	The Bureau maintains and monitors the inventory of City-owned properties, land, buildings and other real estate that best meets the needs of the citizens,	
General Services	departments, and offices of the City. It generates City revenue through the sale	
Concidi Sei vices	of City-owned vacant land and improved properties and returns these properties	
	to the county tax roll.	
	The Bureau purchases or leases properties for the City, and annually reviews the capitalization of owned and leased properties to identify refinancing or lease renegotiation opportunities.	

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CITY AND DEPARTMENT NAME/REPORTING RELATIONSHIP	Mission and Responsibilities	WEB Address
Dallas	Real Estate Division (formerly the Office of Property Management) administers real estate owned or to be acquired by the City	http://www.dallascityhall.com/dallas/eng/html/development s
Real Estate Division		ervices_office.html
Reports to Department of Development Services		
Denver	The stated goal of Asset Management is to manage the City's real estate portfolio to maximize public benefit and investments over time.	http://www.denvergov.org
Asset Management Office	The Office of Asset Management manages the City's Real Estate portfolio.	
Reports to Finance Office	Activities include buying, and selling real property, leasing of office and warehouse space, rights-of-way activities and related tasks.	
	Most frequent demands are meeting the land, office and warehouse needs of other City agencies. Also, directly serve the public by granting licenses and construction easements, through the development of new facilities, through surplus property sales and through the City's "Black Gold" paving program. Other areas under its responsibility include investment and financial analysis, planning new construction, maintaining the City's facility master plan and management of lease agreements on City-owned property.	·
Detroit	Mission: The mission of the Real Estate Division is to provide fiscally sound	http://www.ci.miami.fl.us
Real Estate Division	management of City-owned assets, consistent with available resources, in a manner compatible with the needs of the neighborhood and businesses, and to	
Reports to Planning & Development Department	provide professional and courteous services to all customers.	
	Services provided by the Real Estate Division include surplus property sales, disposition sales, acquisition of property, property management, and relocation services.	

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Miami	The functions of Asset Management within the City of Miami are to coordinate	http://www.ci.miami.fl.us
Property Maintenance	and provide the necessary resources for leasing of property to and from other parties; categorize city-owned properties according to use (i.e. city operations,	
Reports to Director of General	leased to third parties, vacant); identify properties for future sale or lease;	
Services	establish market value for sale or lease; seek to maximize revenue potential and community use of municipally owned assets; monitor and enforce all contractual	
Asset Management	elements of leases and licenses; and establish future property tax potential. The	
	office also maintains and updates on a regular basis the City property inventory.	
Reports to Assistant City Manager		
for Planning and Development		
New York	Oversees the City's commercial real estate portfolio	http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcas/
	Leases or purchases privately owned properties for governmental use	home.html
Division of Real Estate Services	Acquires properties surrendered by other City agencies as surplus	
•	Leases city-owned property for private use	
Reports to the Department of	Disposes of city-owned real estate by means of sales and lease auctions	
Citywide Administrative Services		
Philadelphia	The Department of Public Property manages the physical infrastructure that supports City government operations. To this end, the Department is responsible	http://www.phila.gov/property/ realestate.html
Department of Public Property	for the acquisition, disposition, lease, design, construction, renovation, and maintenance of City properties and the management of the City's communications systems. In addition, the Department administers the City's four cable television franchises and coordinates special events citywide.	http://www.phila.gov/personne l/specs/

CITY AND DEPARTMENT NAME/REPORTING RELATIONSHIP	MISSION AND RESPONSIBILITIES	WEB ADDRESS
Phoenix	The Finance Department of the City of Phoenix provides debt management and capital financing, advisory support, accounting and financial reporting,	http://www.phoenix.gov/FINA NCE/index.html
Acquisition and Management of Real Property	procurement of materials and services, treasury services, risk and inventory management, tax and licensing programs administration, and the acquisition and management of the City's real property.	NCE/macx.nam
Reports to Finance Department	·	
Sacramento	Real Estate Services is an internal support unit that provides property-related services to various City departments. Such services include right-of-way	http://www.pwsacramento.com
Real Estate Services is a unit of the Construction and Public Development Division of the Department of Public Works	acquisition, sale and purchase of property, appraisal, leasing, relocation assistance, consulting, feasibility analysis, cellular site permits, and special projects.	
	The stated mission of the Real Estate Services unit is to provide customer service that is accurate, timely, and of the highest professional standard.	

CITY AND DEPARTMENT NAME/REPORTING RELATIONSHIP

MISSION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

. WEB ADDRESS

St. Louis

The Asset Management Section

Reports to the Comptroller's Office

The Asset Management Section manages a group of mutually exclusive City functions. These functions include Telecommunications, the Municipal Garage, Records Retention, Travel Management, and Real Estate.

The Asset Management Section also represents the Comptroller's Office as a voting member of the City's Capital Committee. This role requires reviewing and analyzing City department requests for capital funds, allocating the funding among multiple projects, and completing the annual Capital Budget and 5-year Capital Plan. Asset Management fulfills a similar role in evaluating and determining the size and content of capital expenditure bond issues to be placed on the ballot and serves as the Comptroller's representative on various panels, selection committees and "ad hoc" study groups.

The Real Estate Section is primarily responsible for collecting rent on City and Port leases, managing fire insurance escrow receipts, processing block grant deeds, canceling errant tax bills, and handling the sale or lease of City property. Other responsibilities include processing special liens against property owners including those created by the Mayor's new Problem Property Task Force. In its capacity as "City Landlord" this office advises other departments and actively handles transaction details in real estate acquisition, development, and management projects. Included among those departments are the St. Louis Development Corporation agencies, Bureau of Public Service, Board of Aldermen, Mayor's Office, Treasurer's Office, Fire Department, Water Department, and the Health Department.

http://stlouis.missouri.org/cityg ov/comptroller/assetmgmt.html

http://www.ci.sf.ca.us/site/realestate_index.asp

CITY AND DEPARTMENT NAME/REPORTING RELATIONSHIP	MISSION AND RESPONSIBILITIES	a Web Address
San Diego	Real Estate Services manages the City's real estate portfolio by providing real property related services and assistance to all City Departments.	http://www.sannet.gov/real- estate-assets/services.shtml
Real Estate Services	A consistion and Walnotton Division.	
Reports to Real Estate Assets	Acquisition and Valuation Division: This Division acts as the City's agent and provides complete real estate valuation, acquisition, and relocation services in connection with public facilities and infrastructure projects.	
	Asset Management and Marketing Division:	
	This Division is responsible for managing City-owned properties. This includes leasing or permitting use of land, facilities or other assets. Other services provided include the leasing of facilities for use by City departments, sale of excess land, and Right-of-Entry permits for short term use of City property.	
San Francisco	Responsible for the acquisition of all real property required for City purposes, the sale of surplus property owned by the City, and the leasing of property	http://www.ci.sf.ca.us/site/real estate_index.asp
Real Estate Division	required by various City departments. The Division also provides property management services for various City departments as well as managing City-	
Reports to Department of Administrative Services	owned buildings.	
	In addition, the Division completes market value appraisals of property being considered for City sale or acquisition, and contracts for the demolition of obsolete City-owned buildings. The Division acts as a real estate consultant to City departments, the Mayor, and the Board of Supervisors.	
	The Division has, as a primary goal, the development of the REIS Project- a web-based, accessible, inventory of all City-owned properties.	

CITY AND DEPARTMENT NAME/REPORTING Relationship	Mission and Responsibilities	WEB ADDRESS
San Jose	The Real Estate Division provides the following services to City departments:	http://www.ci.san-
The Real Estate Division	real property acquisitions; business and residential relocations; title reports; real property appraisals and estimates of value; rights of entry; joint use agreements and easements; public use and necessity hearings (as necessary for eminent	jose.ca.us/pub_wrks/divisions. html
Reports to the Public Works	domain actions); telecommunication leasing of City-owned property and conduit;	
Department	and, pre-acquisition planning consultations	į
Seattle	This department maintains listings of City-owned and operated property in a system known as the City Property Finder. Searching from a series of maps, the	http://www3.cityofseattle.net/realprop/
Real Estate Services Section	user can retrieve the name of the Property Management Area (PMA), the City department with jurisdiction over the property, the nature of the City's rights, the	
Reports to Fleets and Facilities	primary use of the PMA, and the size of the property. The department is also	
Department	responsible for ongoing review of the City's property inventory and for coordinating decision-making processes for reuse and disposition of property.	

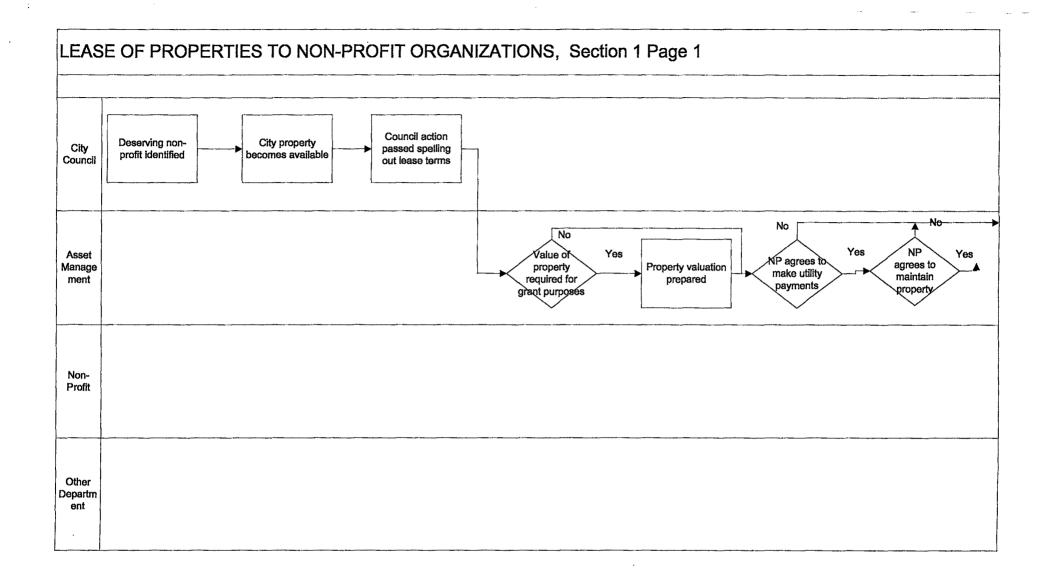


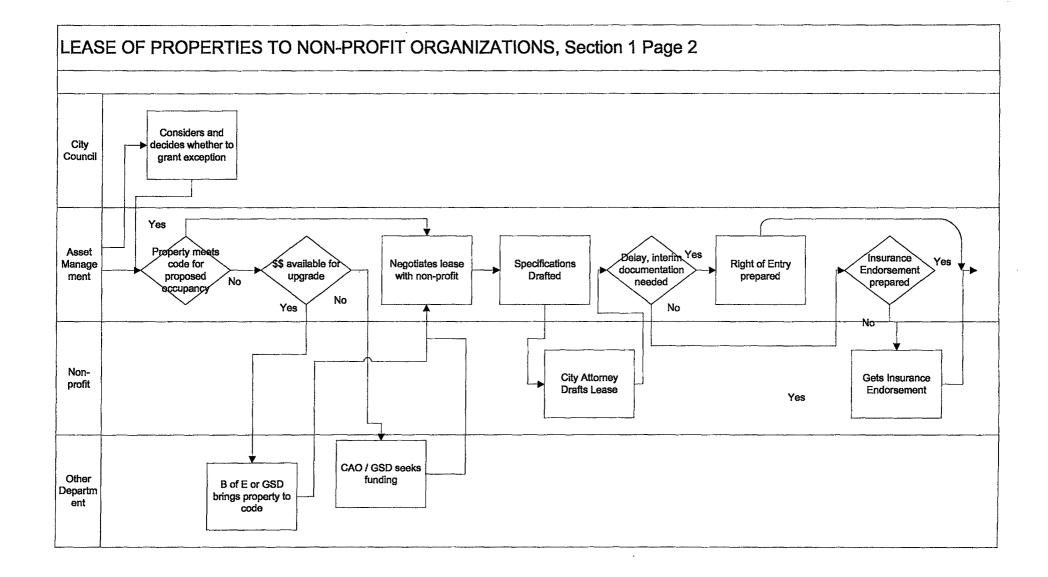
APPENDIX E: FLOW CHARTS OF KEY PROCESSES

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION, GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

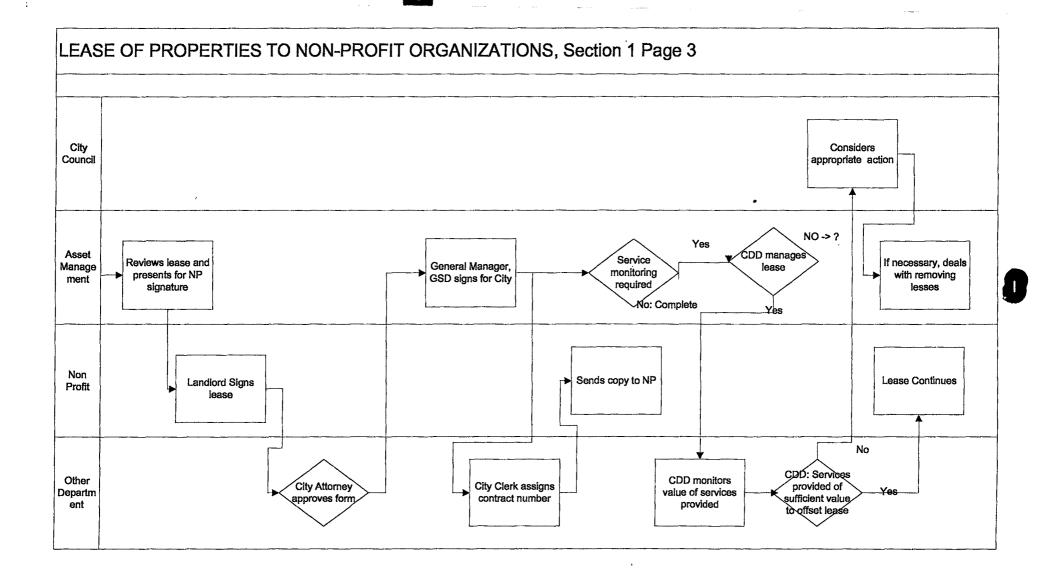
APPENDIX E – FLOW CHARTS OF MAJOR ASSET MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

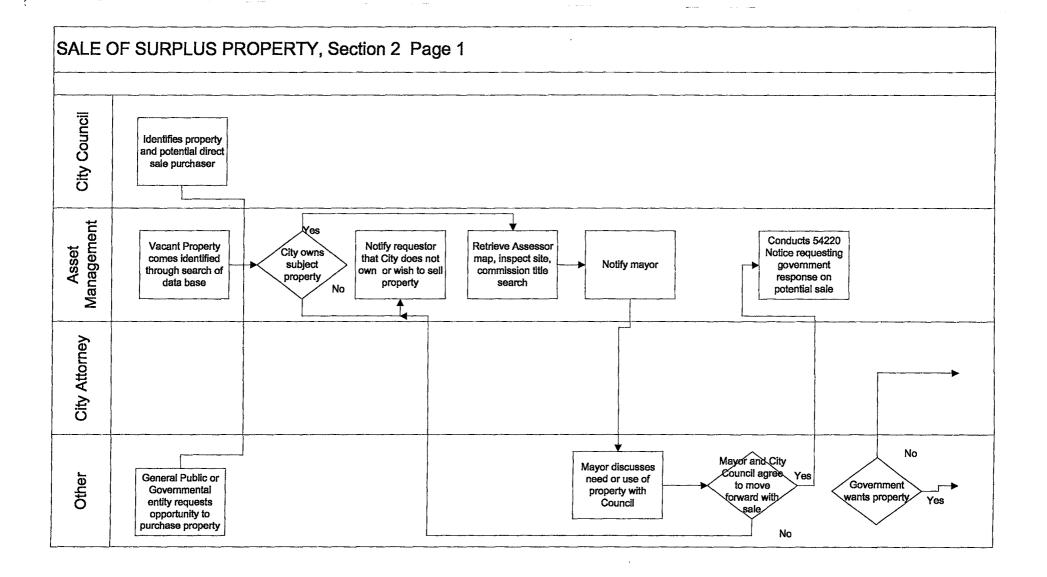
		PAGES
Section 1:	Leases to Non-Profit Organizations	1-3
Section 2:	Sale of Surplus Property	1-6
Section 3:	Filling Need for Additional Space for Department	1-4
Section 4:	Acquiring New Property	1-5
	Office Space Design and Move	1-2

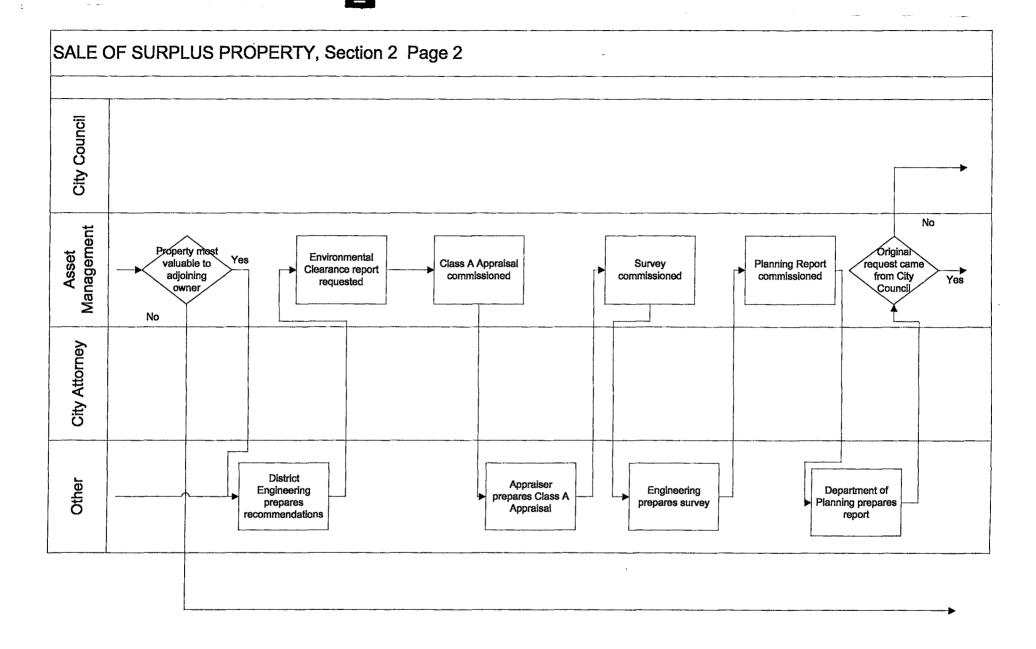


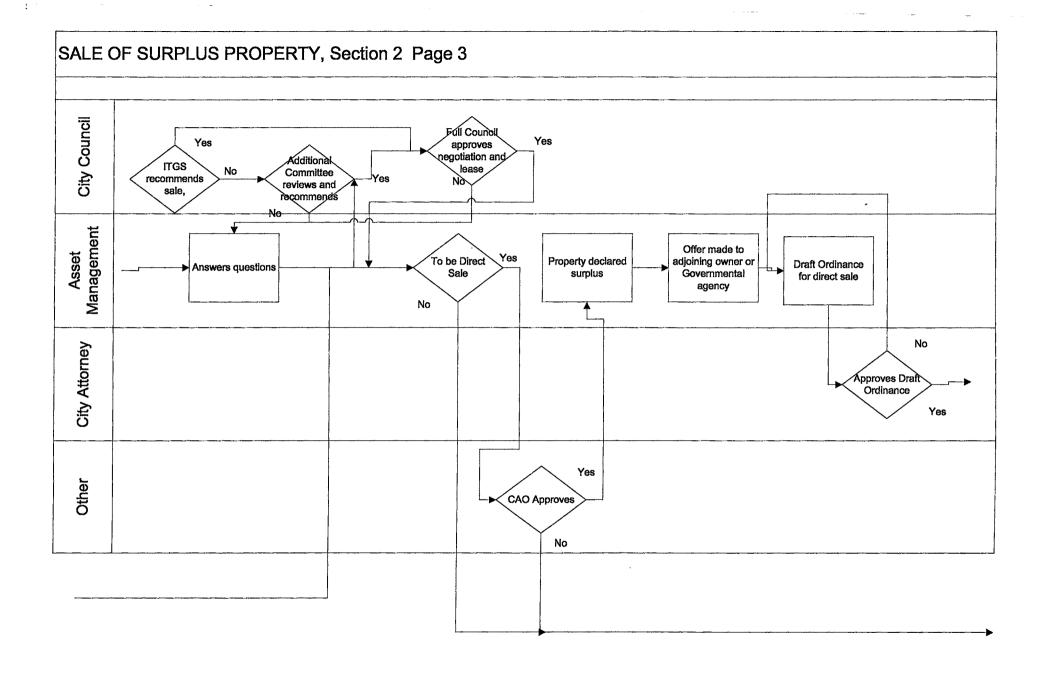


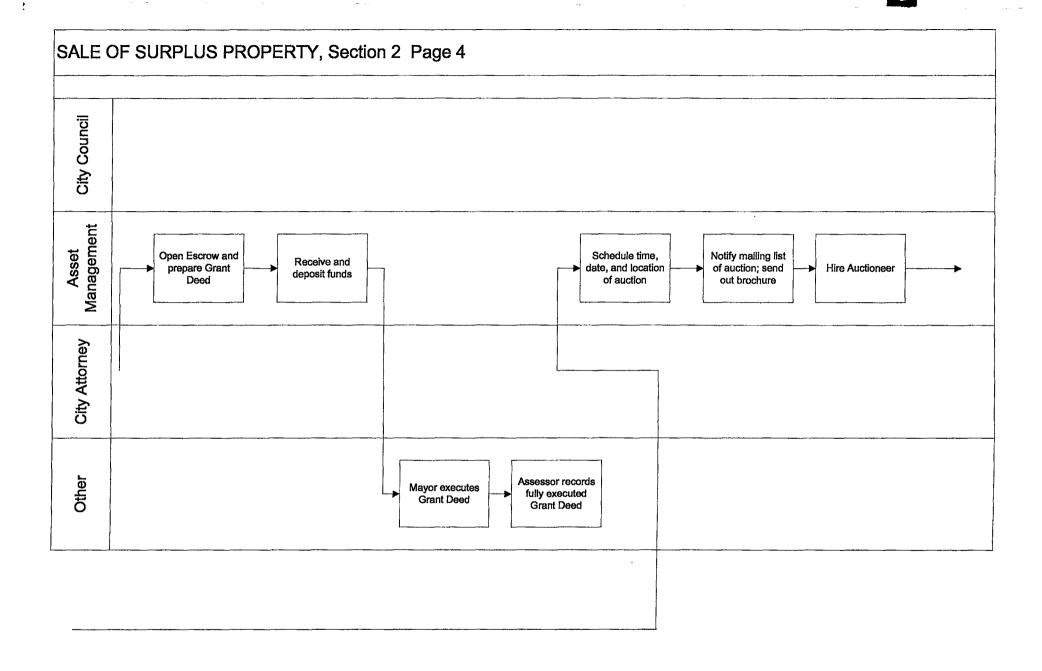
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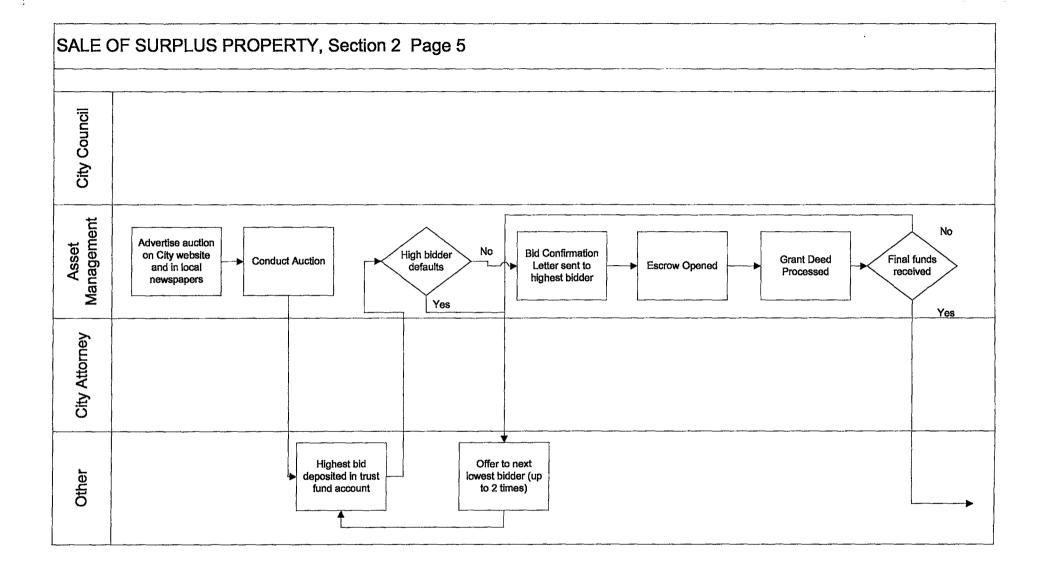


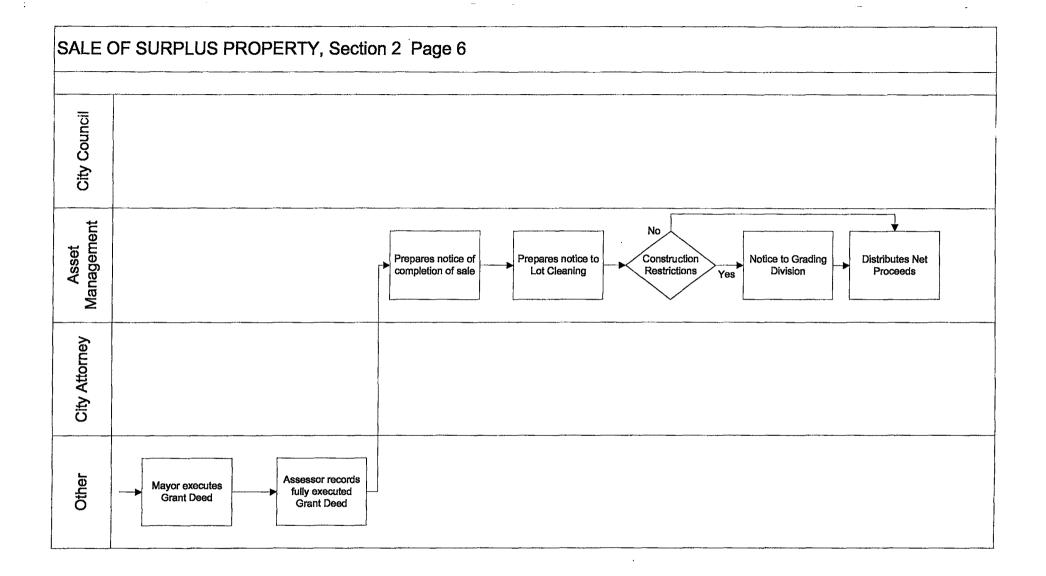


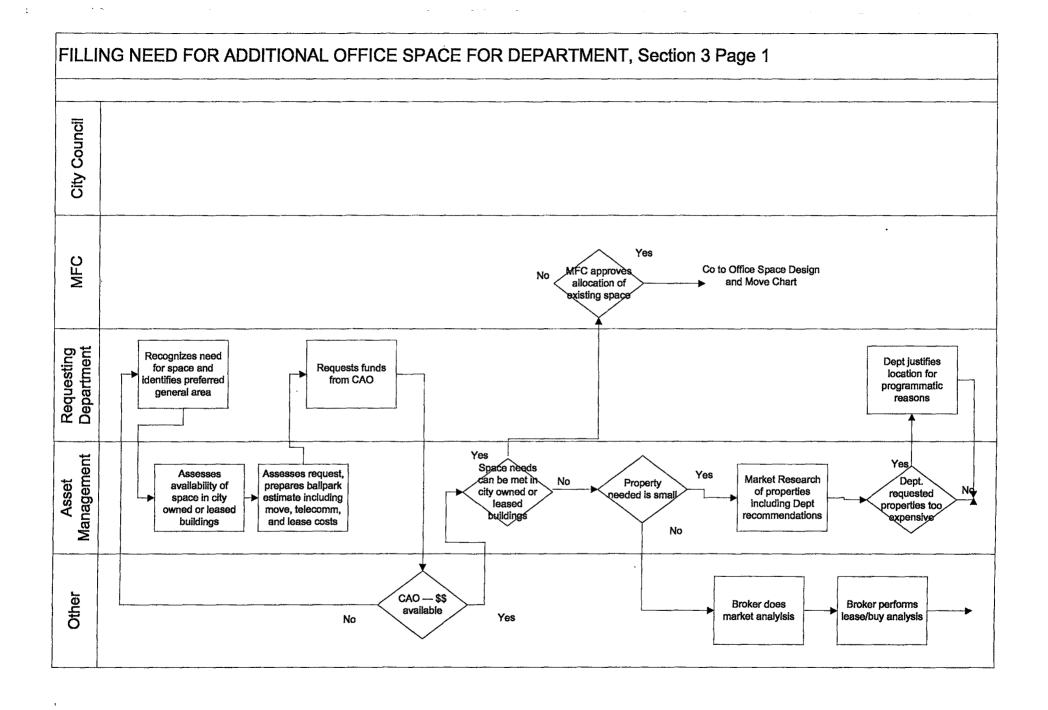


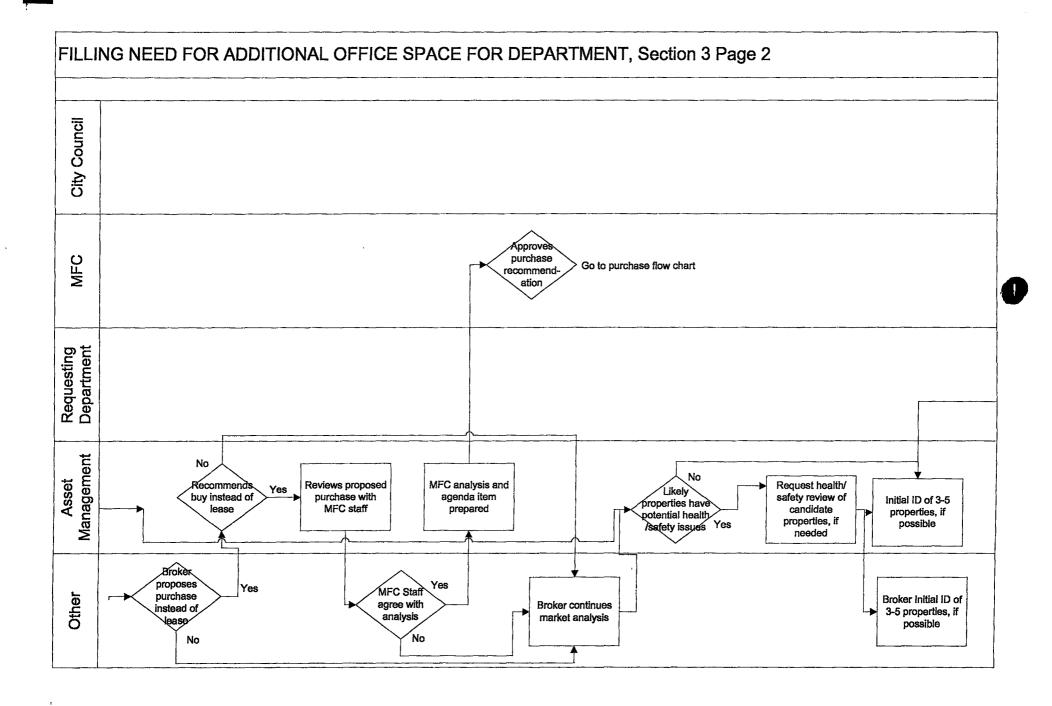


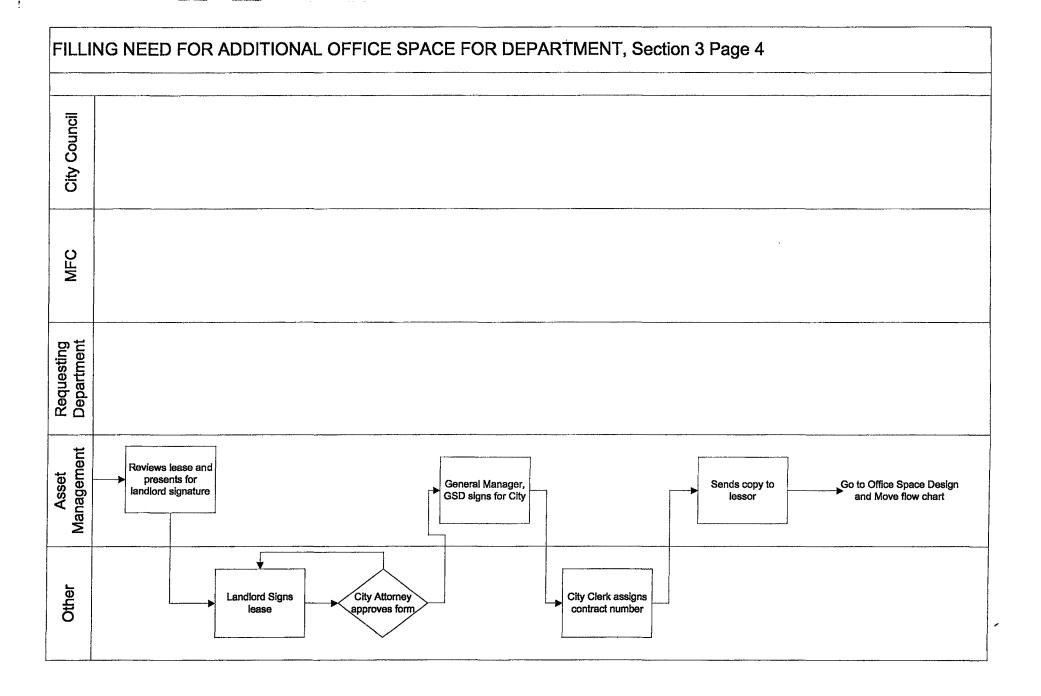


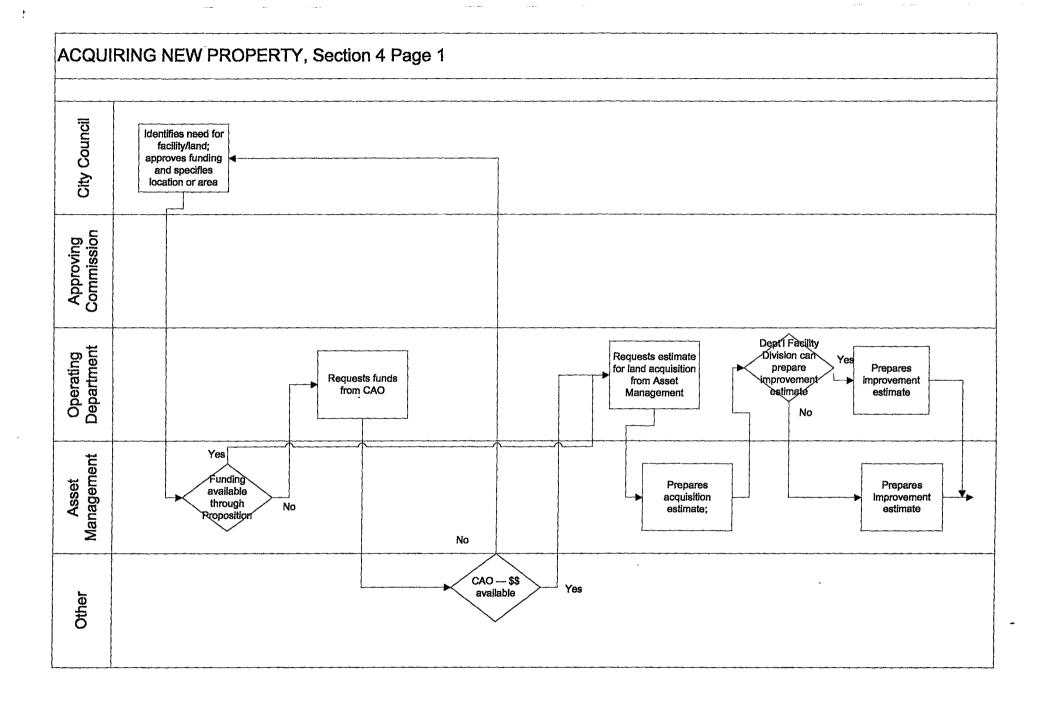


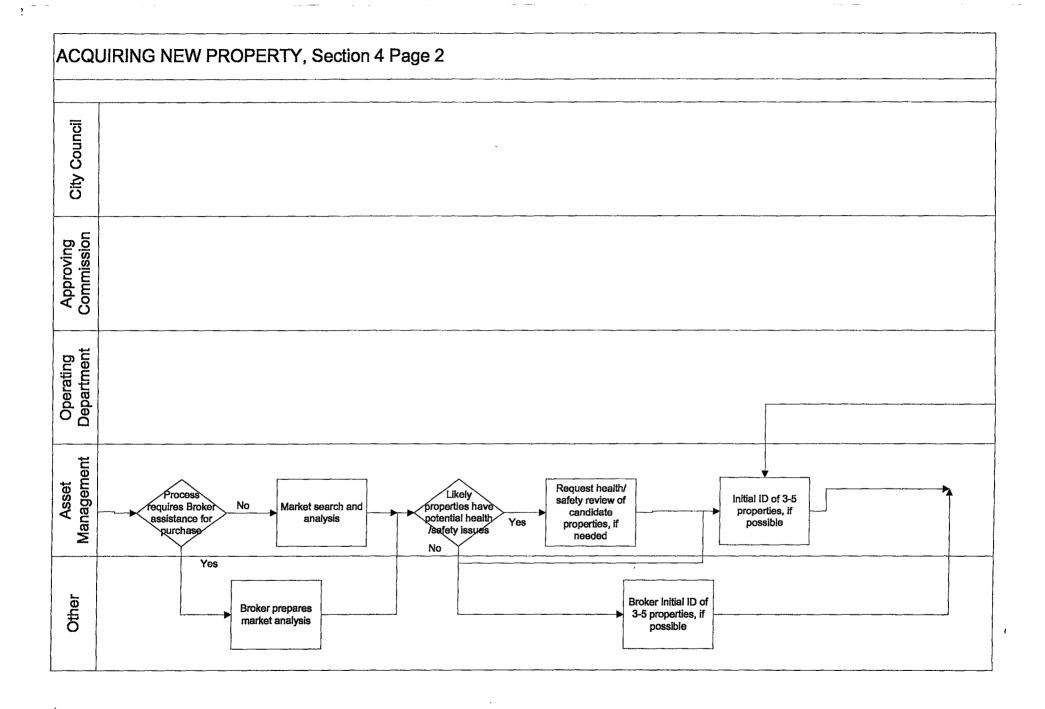


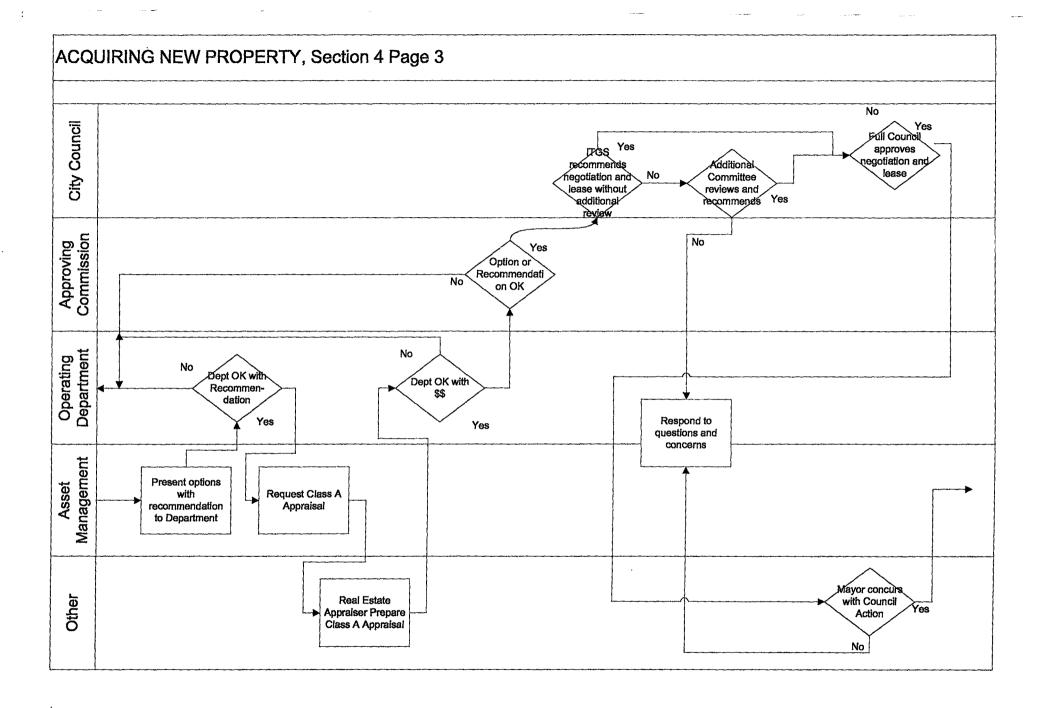


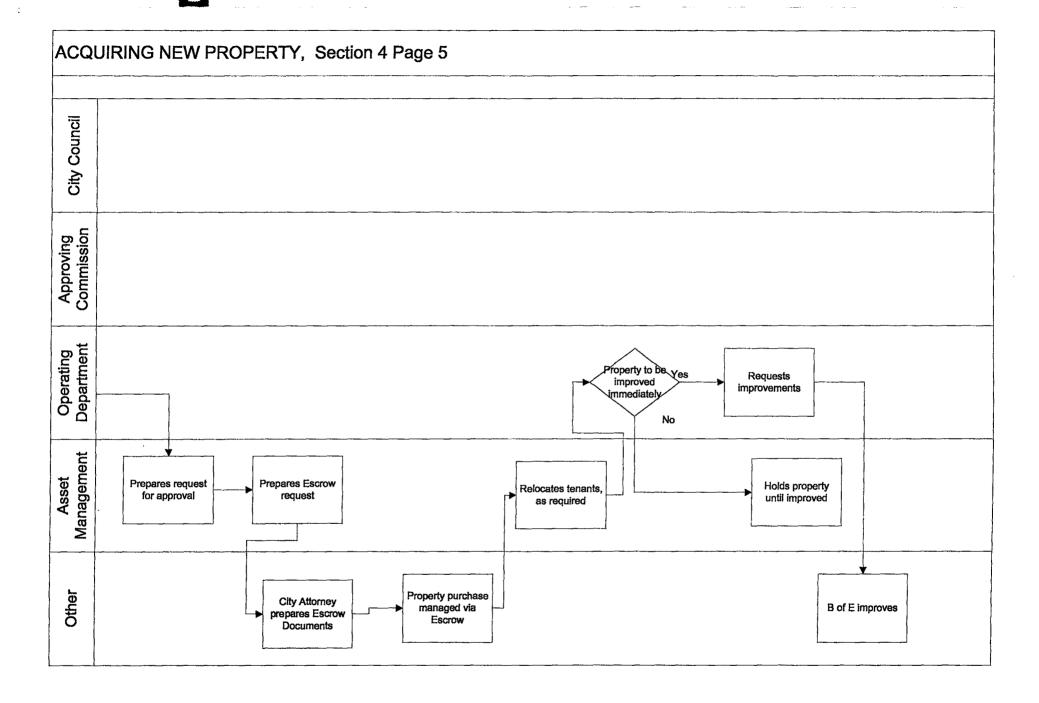




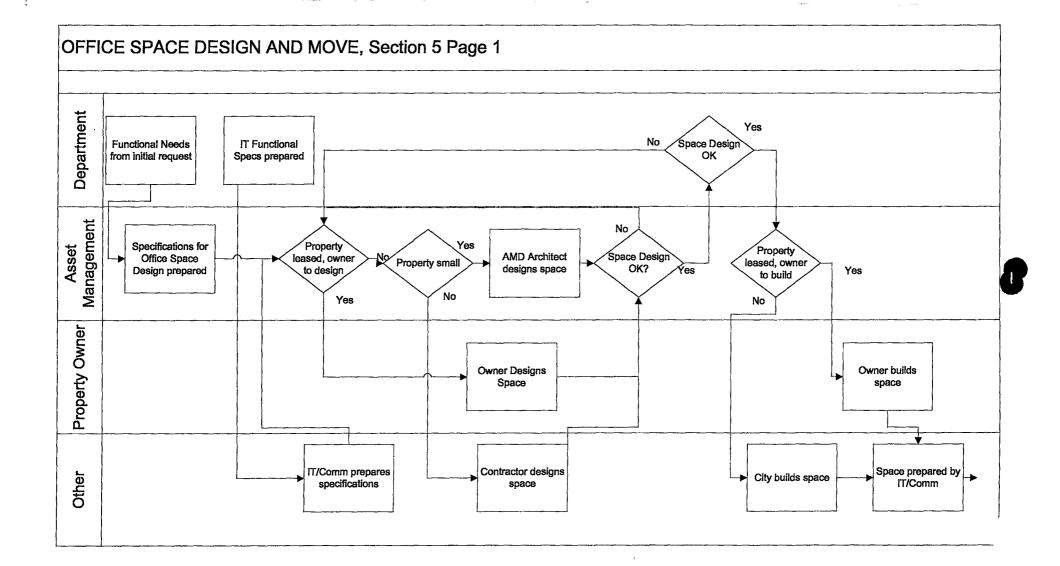


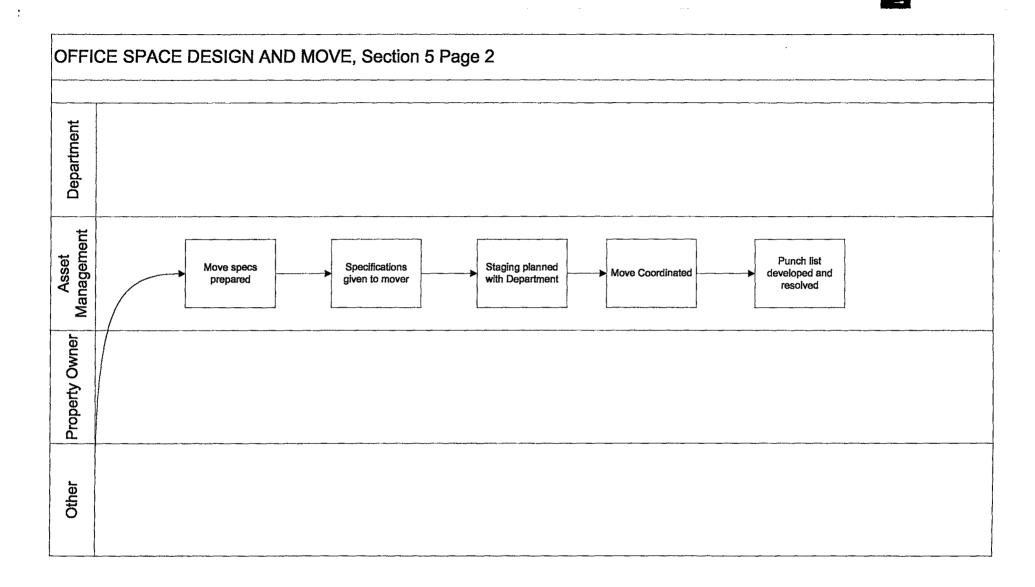






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APPENDIX F: RESULTS OF CUSTOMER SURVEY

PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION, GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

APPENDIX F - RESULTS OF CUSTOMER SURVEY

AMD CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY, DEVELOPED BY KH									
AMD SERVICE SURVEYED FOR CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	VERY EFFECTIVE	EFFECTIVE	Inconsis- TENTLY EFFECTIVE	Not Effective	AMD NOT	N/A/ Don't Know	RESPONSE AVERAGE		
Citywide planning effectiveness: AMD addresses the following:									
Citywide needs analysis? (e.g., What should the real estate portfolio of the City look like, or how can the City maintain or maximize the value of the portfolio?)	8% -1	8% -1	31% -4	23% -3	8% -1	23% -3	3.20		
Citywide alternatives development? (e.g., Should the City lease, buy, or build to address its anticipated needs for office space and other property?)	8% -1	25% -3	42% -5	8% -1	0% -0	17% -2	2.60		
Citywide planning? (e.g., What are the anticipated needs for office space and other property over the next five to ten years?)	8% -1	25% -3	58% -7	8% -1	0% -0	0% -0	2.67		
Department planning: AMD addresses the following:									
Department alternatives development? (e.g., How should my Department fill its needs for additional space or property?)	9% -1	27% -3	27% -3	36% -4	0% -0	0% -0	2.91		
Department-specific needs analysis? (e.g., How much space or property does my Department/Office need, or how does this change in staff or responsibility affect departmental space or property needs?)	10% -1	0% -0	40% -4	40% -4	10% -1	0% -0	3.40		

AMD Customer Satisfaction Survey, Developed by KH								
AMD SERVICE SURVEYED FOR CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	AGREE	AGREE SOMEWHAT	DISAGREE SOMEWHAT	DISAGREE	Don't know	RESPONSE AVERAGE		
Purchasing effectiveness								
My organization was presented with reasonable alternatives for our property needs	0% -0	36% -4	18% -2	18% -2	27% -3	2.75		
Asset Management's negotiation with the property owner resulted in timely acquisition of usable property	9% -1	27% -3	9% -1	9% -1	45% -5	2.33		
Asset Management effectively coordinated the process of acquiring the property	9% -1	9% -1	27% -3	9% -1	45% -5	2.67		
Asset Management effectively coordinated the process of relocating the tenants on the property	27% -3	9% -1	9% -1	9% -1	45% -5	2.00		
My organization is satisfied with the property	36% -4	18% -2	0% -0	9% -1	36% -4	1.71		
	effectivenes	ss/tenant						
My organization was presented with reasonable alternatives for our property needs	27% -3	18% -2	36% -4	18% -2	0% -0	2.45		
Asset Management's negotiation with the property owner resulted in timely acquisition of usable property	9% -1	55% -6	18% -2	18% -2	0% -0	2.45		
Asset Management effectively coordinated the process of leasing the property	27% -3	36% -4	18% -2	9% -1	9% -1	2.10		
My organization is satisfied with the property	27% -3	36% -4	27% -3	9% -1	0% -0	2.18		
Leasing effectiveness/landlord								
Asset Management effectively negotiated with the tenant	0% -0	0% -0	25% -1	50% -2	25% -1	3.67		
Asset Management protects the City's interests by ensuring that tenants meet their obligations	0% -0	0% -0	50% -2	25% -1	25% -1	3.33		
Asset Management effectively coordinated the process of leasing the property	0% -0	0% -0	50% -2	25% -1	25% -1	3.33		

AMD Customer Satis	FACTION SUR	VEY, DEVELO	PED BY KH					
AMD SERVICE SURVEYED FOR CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	ADEQUATE	Poor	N/A	RESPONSE AVERAGE		
Move effectiveness; How well AMD:								
Promptly identified my need for new or additional space	13% -2	0% -0	53% -8	20% -3	13% -2	2.92		
Promptly responded to my request for new or additional space	13% -2	13% -2	40% -6	33% -5	0% -0	2.93		
Effectively developed a good office space plan	13% -2	0% -0	47% -7	27% -4	13% -2	3.00		
Effectively coordinated IT/Communications needs	20% -3	33% -5_	20% -3	20% -3	7% -1	2.43		
Effectively coordinated all other move needs	20% -3	27% -4	27% -4	13% -2	13% -2	2.38		
Rapidly resolved the "punch list" of open items at the end of the move	20% -3	13% -2	27% -4	33% -5	7% -1	2.79		
	AGREE	AGREE SOMEWHAT	DISAGREE SOMEWHAT	DISAGREE	N/A	RESPONSE AVERAGE		
Lea	sed space re	pair	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	<u> </u>			
I know whom to call about repairs that are needed to my building or its systems	56% -5	22% -2	0% -0	11% -1	11% -1	1.63		
The building systems (e.g., heating, air conditioning, elevators) operate well	44% -4	22% -2	11% -1	11% -1	11% -1	1.88		
If building systems break, they are rapidly repaired	33% -3	11% -1	22% -2	11% -1	22% -2	2.14		
If building systems break, they are repaired right the first time	33% -3	22% -2	11% -1	11% -1	22% -2	2.00		
Building systems do not break down very often	33% -3	22% -2	22% -2	11% -1	11% -1	2.13		
Owned space repair								
I know whom to call about repairs that are needed to my building or its systems	50% -3	50% -3	0% -0	0% -0	0% -0	1.50		
The building systems (e.g., heating, air conditioning, elevators) operate well	0% -0	50% -3	17% -1	33% -2	0% -0	2.83		

Performance Audit – Asset Management Division General Services Department City of Los Angeles

AMD CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY, DEVELOPED BY KH							
	AGREE	AGREE SOMEWHAT	DISAGREE SOMEWHAT	DISAGREE	N/A	RESPONSE AVERAGE	
If building systems break, they are rapidly repaired	17% -1	17% -1	17% -1	50% -3	0% -0	3.00	
If building systems break, they are repaired right the first time	17% -1	17% -1	33% -2	33% -2	0% -0	2.83	
Building systems do not break down very often	17% -1	17% -1	50% -3	17% -1	0% -0	2.67	